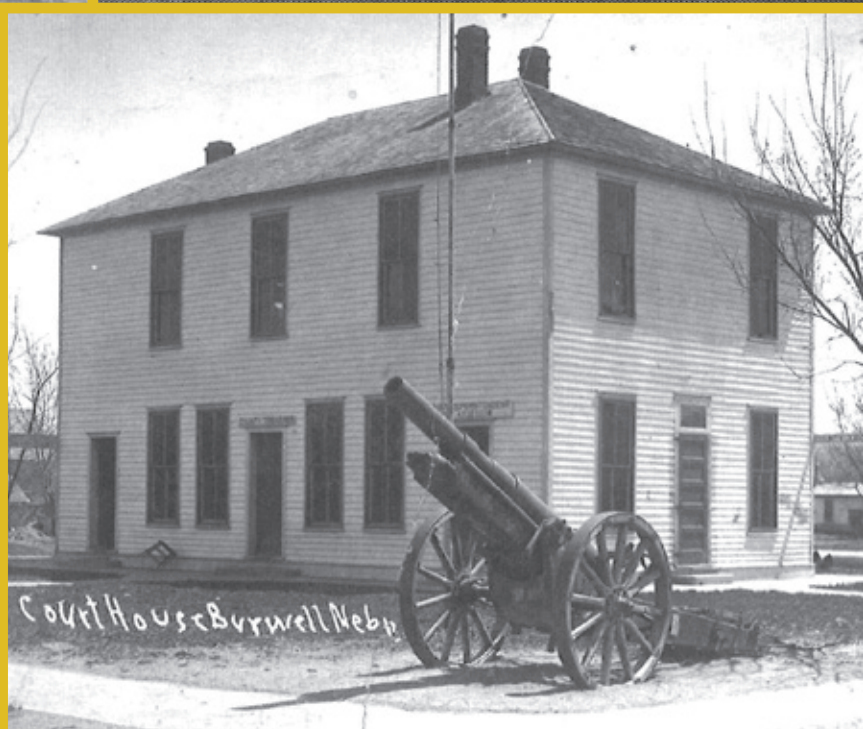


A HISTORIC SURVEY OF GARFIELD COUNTY NEBRASKA



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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RDG prepared this reconnaissance survey of historic resources under contract with the Nebraska State Historical Society. Architectural historian Stephanie Rouse and historic architect Michelle Cunliffe authored the report.

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May 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Survey is the first step in a comprehensive preservation program. In order to preserve resources you must know what is available. History Nebraska has been systematically surveying each county in Nebraska since the 1980s. Garfield County is one of the last counties to be formally surveyed, although a total of 49 properties had been previously surveyed and recorded in the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) on an individual basis. This reconnaissance level survey looked at resources within the incorporated limits of Burwell. Of the 550 properties surveyed 14 were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). No historic districts were deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

This project is one of the first History Nebraska surveys to include a robust public engagement effort. An in person meeting was held in Burwell on November 14, 2019 with several community members in attendance to hear a presentation by History Nebraska Survey Coordinator Kate Hewlings. In addition to digital and hard copies of this final report, the information was distilled down into a brochure distributed throughout communities in Garfield County, giving a high-level overview of the survey results. Also, an interactive, online "story map" was created to highlight the project and make it more widely accessible.

The plan provides ideas for further research and more intensive survey work to uncover additional historic resources. The plan recommends conversations continue with NeSHPO to determine whether CLG status and a local landmarks program would be a good fit for Burwell or Garfield County. A number of programs, managed by History Nebraska and other state agency programs, are discussed in Chapter 4 to assist in preservation in Garfield County.

The authors of this report would like to thank the staff at History Nebraska for providing assistance to the survey; members of the Garfield County Historical Society and Museum; Mitch Lamm, Burwell City Administrator; Mayor James Roblyer; and the many residents in the county.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Garfield County is in north-central Nebraska (see Figure 1.1), an area characterized by rolling grassy fields and cattle. The 571 square miles is dominated by the North Loop River, Calamus River, and the Cedar River. The location at the convergence of the North Loop and Calamus Rivers was ideal for the early settlers who claimed homesteads near the fertile ground, naming the area The Forks (later becoming Burwell). The earliest inhabitants however were the Indian tribes of the Pawnee.

The sandy soils that comprise most of the county lent itself better to cattle raising than farming. While many acres were cultivated for corn, most of the land remained its native cover of grasses and was used for grazing and wild hay land in connection with cattle raising, the leading source of income.¹ In early years, the land was covered by a variety of native grasses and flowers with buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope roaming free.²

COUNTY SETTLEMENT

Early Settlement

The first settler in the area was Charles Jones, a Civil War veteran, who arrived November 10, 1872. He and his family settled in a cave near the Forks.³ He built a trading post and sold merchandise to travelers and settlers alike. Within 10 days two more settlers, 21 year old Truman Freeland, who assisted with the county survey, and 68 year old Thomas McClimens arrived to settle their claim. McClimens is memorialized to this day by McClimens Hill just beyond Highway 91 and Fort Street.⁴ Several more settlers arrived the following spring.⁵ The first recorded homestead in Garfield County was in September of 1873.⁶

Prior to the establishment of Garfield County,⁷ the necessity for a military fort in the area emerged. Congress approved the construction of Fort Hartsuff in 1874 after a raiding Sioux party killed Marion Littlefield during

Figure 1.1: County Map with Garfield County Call-Out

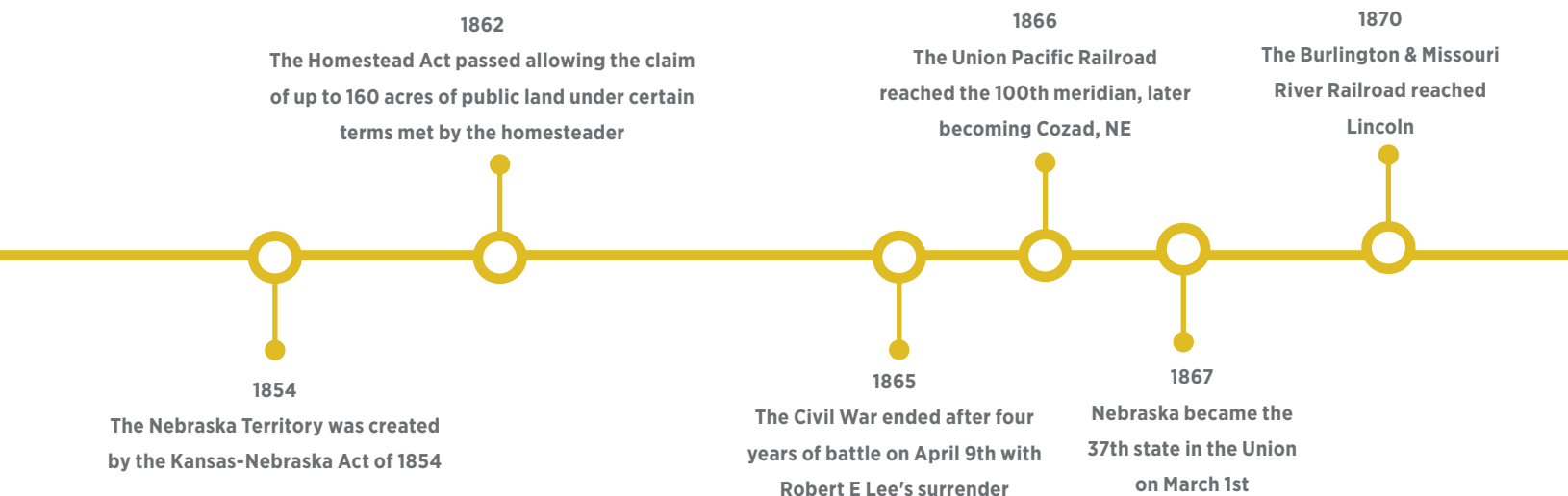
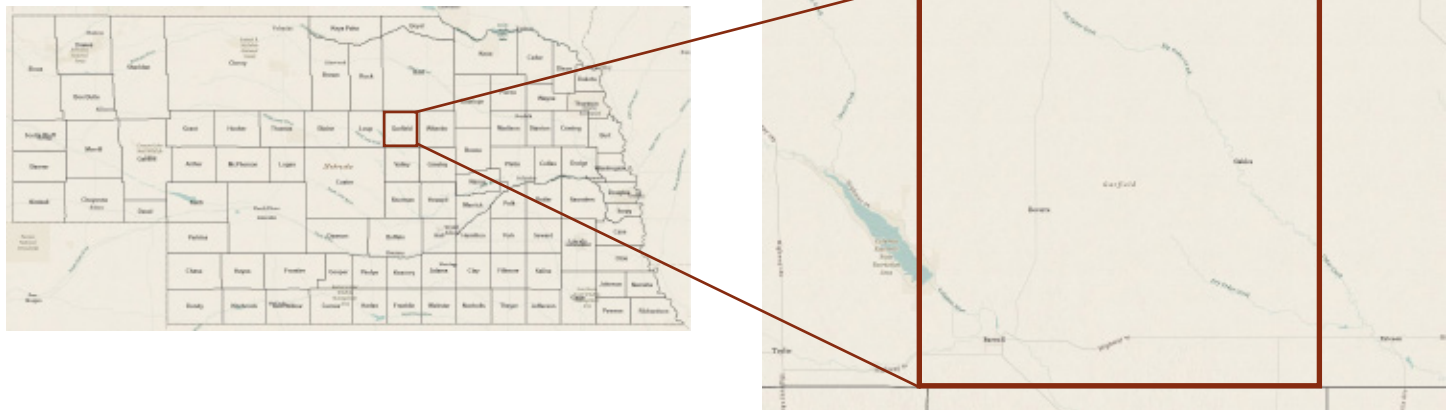


Figure 1.2: Monument to Marion Littlefield and the Battle of Pebble Creek



the January 19th Battle of Pebble Creek.⁸ A Centennial marker on Pebble Creek Road was placed here in 1967 to memorialize this event. Following Littlefield's death, a \$50,000 appropriation bill was approved and the site was selected just 8 miles southeast of what became Burwell to build the first fort structures. The fort was to be of "durable construction, roomy, and architecturally a credit to the army and the county." The the first buildings were completed by the end of the year in time for a Christmas ball. The forts active status was short lived and it was abandoned in 1881 after Fort Niobrara was completed 100 miles northwest, closer to the Pine Ridge Indian reservations.⁹

As they felt the fort's increased security, settlers began moving to the area. These settlers used the Homestead Act and Kinkaid Act to claim land for farming and ranching. The Homestead Act was passed in 1862 and allowed settlers to claim up to 160 acres of public land. They were given title to the land after five years

of residency on their claim in a dwelling of minimum dimensions and if they farmed and made improvements upon it. To further support westward expansion, the Kinkaid Act of 1904 allowed public land claims up to 640 acres. This act applied specifically to 37 counties in northwest Nebraska, in the general area of the Sandhills region. Establishing a new homestead on the prairie was a significant financial and physical undertaking. These two acts helped reduce the financial barrier, encouraging more people to move into the unsettled areas of Garfield County.

Garfield County was formed by readjusting the western boundary of Wheeler County by legislative vote on November 9th, 1881. Disagreements however delayed the formal establishment until 1884.¹⁰ Like many other Nebraska counties, Garfield was named after a former president. In this instance, it was for the 20th president of the United States, James A. Garfield, who had recently passed before the election was held that created the county.¹¹ Another heated debate ensued when determining the county seat, which was coveted by the towns of, Midvale, Willow Springs, and Burwell. Records show Willow Springs, the first settlement in Garfield County, actually won the election in 1885, but that the extension of the Lincoln and Black Hills Railroad (managed by the Chicago Burlington Quincy) through Burwell in 1887 compelled the leaders of the county to commission another vote in 1890.¹² Too many business owners had moved, sometimes their literal building, to Burwell that now had prime access to rail. Many buildings were moved from Willow Springs including D.S. Beynon's drug store in 1888, Charlie Jones general store, and George Gill's hardware store.¹³

1874
The first grasshopper plague hit Nebraskan's hard, destroying crops and supplies

1888
The Schoolhouse Blizzard, both sudden and deadly, occurred on January 12th and caught many children leaving school that day

1873
The Timber Culture Act allowed settlers to claim 160 acres of land in exchange for planting 40 acres of trees (later reduced to 10 acres)

1881
Fort Hartsuff is abandoned as a result of the dwindling threat of violence resulting from most Native American tribes being pushed to reservations

1893
Depression reached Nebraska a result of drought, grasshopper plagues, and national financial trouble

LEGALLY FORMING A COUNTY

Establishing counties in the State of Nebraska dates back to the territory days in the mid-1850s and early 1860s. The Territorial Legislature began establishing boundaries, beginning in the eastern end of the state along the Missouri River. This process included naming the county and establishing boundaries, deciding on a county seat and the election of officers, and occasionally redefining boundaries. In 1867 however, when Nebraska became a state, it was decided a more formal process was necessary and S. No. 55 was passed which was "An Act for the organization of counties." This gave the legislature power to create counties, but the governor the power to call the elections and give power to individuals in the new county.¹

As settlers moved west and areas became more densely populated, they petitioned for separation and organization of new counties. The laws of the time required counties to have a minimum of 200 inhabitants before an organizational election could be held.² For some counties this was easily achieved as soon as the county was established, others took several decades to reach.

1 Brian P. Croft, "Mapping Nebraska, 1866-1871: County Boundaries, Real and Imagined," *Nebraska History* 95 (2014): 230-245.

2 "Rich History Is Embedded in County Government," *Nebraska Association of County Officials*, https://nacone.org/webpages/counties/county_history.html.

Farming and Ranching

Garfield County is located in the eastern edge of the Sandhills, a region of mixed-grass prairie and sand dunes that covers just over a quarter of Nebraska. While the land served well for cattle grazing, farming was more difficult. Water, a necessity for successful farming, was not easily accessible. Sources were located too deep for a standard well to be dug and when one was successfully installed, settlers paid a high cost of three to five cents per barrel.¹⁴ It took a thrifty and resourceful population to survive the early years in Garfield County. Even sod homes quickly disintegrated in the elements as the sandy sod was less durable than clay.

By the 1930s, ranching was becoming a large part of the Burwell economy. The Burwell livestock market was established and grew to one of the largest cattle auction operations in the nation with sales every Friday from August through May. Annual sales in the late 1980s averaged about 100,000 head of cattle.¹⁵

Transportation

The railroad connected towns to the rest of the country and was a major contributor to the development in the North Loop Valley. The railroad served an important economic role, transporting goods to the settlers and carrying their crops and livestock back out to regional markets. In the early years, the train was the main form of travel and brought patrons to see the Rodeo. Until the branch line was constructed in December 1887 it was several days journey from the area around Burwell to Grand Island, the next available track for supplies, and involved the dangerous task of fording rivers.¹⁶ Trains traveled these tracks for nearly 100 years, until February 1983.¹⁷ Burwell was at the end of the line, leading to the construction of the turntable and roundhouse. While the roundhouse is now gone, the Garfield County Historical Society was able to place a historical marker at the turntable's site, highlighting its importance.

Highway development began in the early 1900s with the good roads movement. What began as dirt paths created by wagons were slowly transformed into regional highways. Garfield County has three major highways—11, 91, and 96. All three meet in Burwell, ringing the south, east, and west sides of the community. While important for regional connectivity, none of these highways were national connections like the Lincoln Highway.

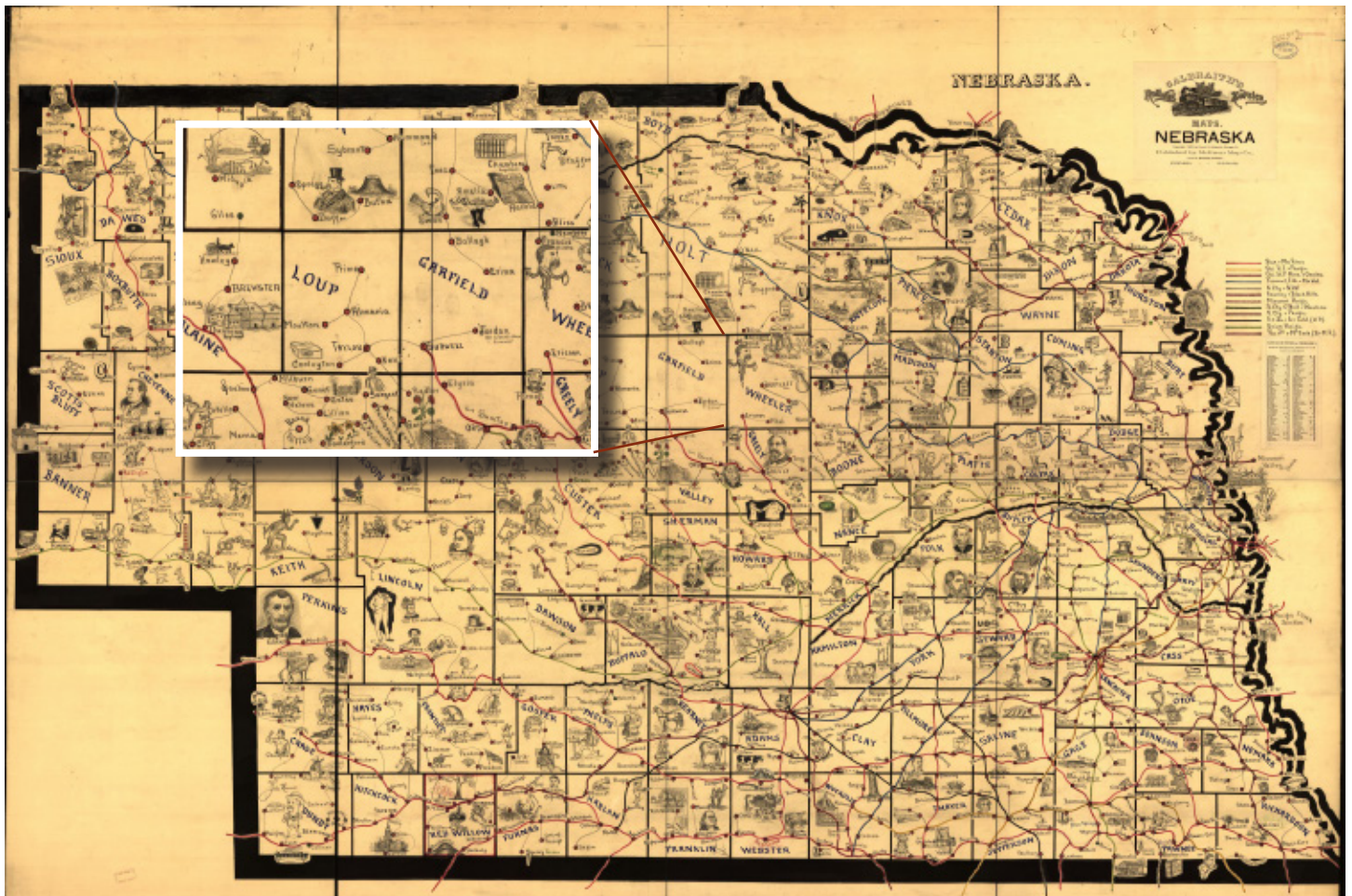
The first bridge across the Loup River in Garfield County was built in 1886 at Willow Springs for \$886.56.¹⁸ Two bridges followed in the 1890s, one at the Rocky Ford crossing. The Rocky Ford bridge was replaced in 1922 with a concrete bridge that was torn out June 25, 1939 in a flash flood.¹⁹ The bridge and its pilings were deposited on a sandbar downstream, damaging a portion of the dam and flooding the park. A portion of this bridge is still visible today in the Burwell city park.

Cemeteries

There are ten cemeteries in Garfield County, three of which are family plots. The Garfield County Roundup published by the Garfield County Historical Society in 1967 reports:

- Potter-Brown Cemetery formed in 1883 with Nancy Potter the first to be buried in 1879. The parents of the founder of the Phillips Petroleum Company (Phillips 66) are interred here.
- Westside Cemetery was formed in 1886, the same year its first interment took place.
- Willow Springs Cemetery is just over a mile north of Burwell and dates to 1890 with an expansion in 1909. The earliest interment dates to 1882.
- Cottonwood Cemetery is a mile and a half southwest of Burwell and dates to 1892 with an expansion in 1943. Several interments date to before 1892.
- Dry Cedar Cemetery dates to 1929 with the earliest interment in 1885.
- Erina Cemetery is a small cemetery of six graves dating to 1896.
- Marshall Cemetery has four unmarked graves from 1894.
- The Walter Nelson Family plot has three persons interred.
- The Peck Family plot has two Peck children.
- The Herman Parker Family plot has five children and three adults.

Figure 1.3: Gailbraith's 1897 Railway Mail Service Map



Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

NEBRASKA HISTORICAL MARKER:

Kamp Kaleo

On September 29, 1875, Richard McClimans filed a timber claim on this site under the provisions for the Timber Culture Act of 1873. The original act, sponsored by Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock of Nebraska, enabled homesteaders to acquire up to a quarter section of additional land by agreeing to cultivate timber on the tract. In 1960, a portion of the McClimans Timber Claim was donated to the Nebraska Conference of the United Church of Christ by the family of Osceola and Laura McClimans Cram, as a memorial in their honor. Named Kamp Kaleo, additional acreage was acquired by the church in 1961, and added to the original donation. Many of the trees on the grounds of Kamp Kaleo are survivors of the original McClimans Timber Claim, and some 32 acres of forest have been designated a managed nature area by the Soil Conservation Society of America. Although the Timber Culture Act was largely unsuccessful in the promotion of tree planting on the plains, Kamp Kaleo testifies that pioneer farmers often made significant contributions to the natural beauty of Nebraska.

For more information on the historical marker program visit:

<https://history.nebraska.gov/visit/nebraska-historical-marker-program>

TOWN SETTLEMENT

The railroad had a significant impact not only on the establishment of towns, but the dissolution of towns as well. When the railroad chose to route the tracks through Burwell, the town of Willow Springs quickly dissolved. During the winter of 1890 many of the buildings were moved across the frozen river to Burwell.

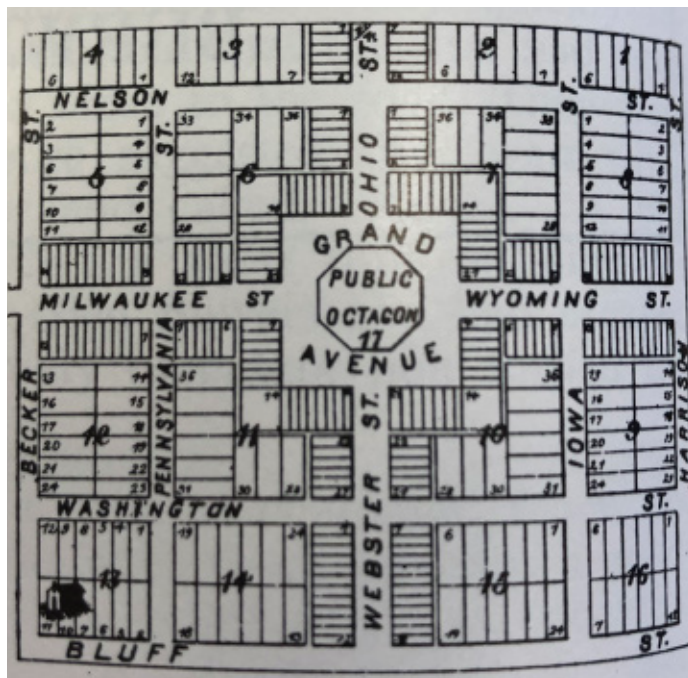
Changing conditions have resulted in Burwell remaining the only incorporated community within Garfield County. Unincorporated towns include Devere, Erina, and Gables.

Burwell

The city of Burwell, located in the southwest corner of Garfield County, was platted one year prior to the official incorporation of Garfield County. F.A. Webster and I.B. Nelson laid out the town site on their properties and named the city for Miss Ada Burwell who was engaged to marry F.A. Webster's brother but was killed by a falling tree before their union.²⁰ The lots were laid out with a central "public octagon" (see Figure 1.4). Unlike most communities, neither a courthouse or public square was built there. Burwell used the area for more commercial lots. This created a unique experience for downtown patrons when it was incorporated in 1889.

The appearance of Burwell was changed in 1905 after a tornado destroyed many buildings on September 15, sweeping through the north section of town²¹. Many of the commercial buildings were wood frame structures rebuilt by the community with the more substantial material of brick.

Figure 1.4: Webster's Plat of Burwell 1883 printed in the Garfield County Roundup.



Infrastructure

Sidewalks were the city's first infrastructure investments, even before paved streets. The sidewalks were required by city ordinance in 1896 and originally built with wood.²² By 1904 the first cement sidewalk was built at a generous width of 8 feet.²³ Today, most sidewalks are only 6 feet wide. Finally in 1941, with the help of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), some of Burwell's streets were paved.²⁴

The first telephones were installed in 1901 by the Bell Telephone Company, a business that was replaced two years later by the Calamus Telephone Company.²⁵ The first gas lights were installed in 1903 by the Burwell Heat and Light Company. The lights were converted to electric generation in 1912.²⁶

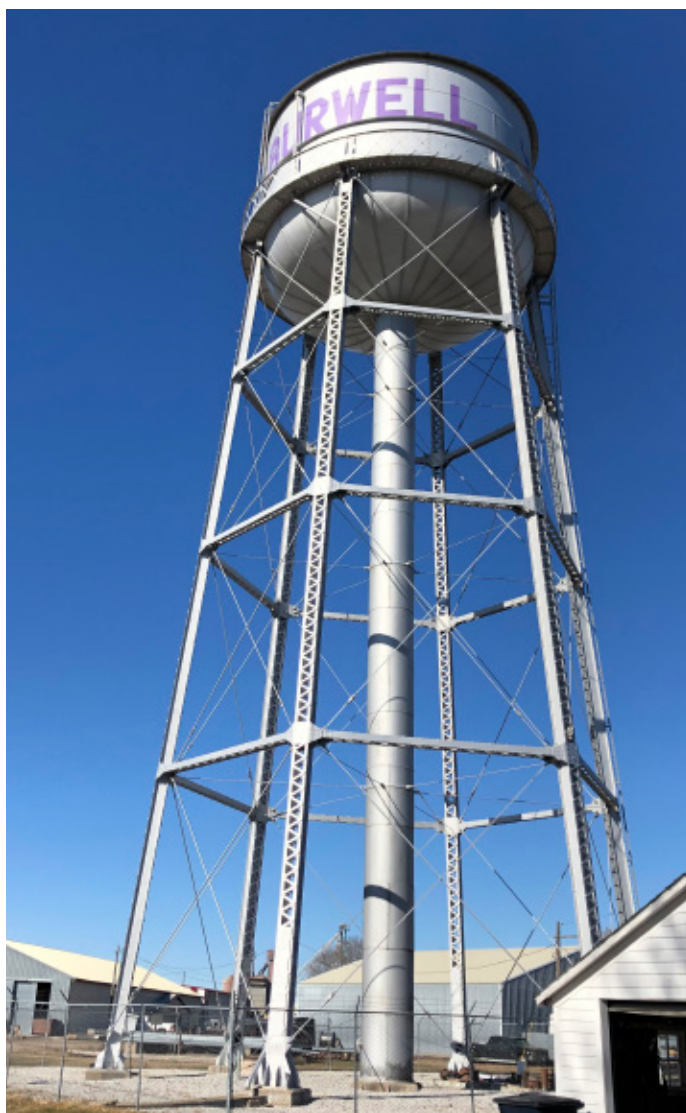
In 1902, the town built a citywide water system served by a 100 foot brick tower that held 1,000 gallons of water in a storage tank. By 1913 the tank was replaced with a steel water tower.²⁷ Lagging by a few years, in 1909 the cement sewer system was constructed.²⁸

In 1936 and 1937, the WPA built two dams, one near Taylor and the other by Burwell. The Burwell dam helped irrigate 6,000 acres of land, 500 of which was located in Garfield County. The dam projects were much needed relief following the 1934 drought and depression years.²⁹

Literacy

Burwell is home to one of the 2,509 Carnegie libraries built between 1883 and 1929 with donations from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Burwell's library is the result of efforts by the Burwell Women's Literary Club, organized in 1907.³⁰ The group began promoting the creation of a library in 1911 and were successful in passing an ordinance to create the public library the following year. They received \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie to construct the building, which opened in 1915.³¹

Figure 1.5: Modern steel water tower in Burwell



Nebraska's Big Rodeo

One of the most defining events held in Burwell is Nebraska's Big Rodeo, which started in 1921 and has run nearly every year since, making it Nebraska's and possibly the United States' oldest continuous rodeo.³² A group of businessmen, led by real estate man Homer C. Stokes, thought a rodeo would be a good economic development tool to attract people to the community. The first Burwell Rodeo took place in the Schultz' pasture, just north of the present rodeo grounds, and made a \$500 profit.³³ It was later re-branded as the Garfield County Frontier Fair and in its early years drew nearly 20,000 visitors daily.³⁴ In the 1930s it became an important stop on the circuit of champion cowboys. Today, the rodeo has grown into Nebraska's largest, taking place each July on the permanent 40 acre home at the southeast edge of Burwell. It was designated the "Outdoor Rodeo Capital of Nebraska" in 1975.³⁵

The original 1920s structures including the entrance (see Figure 1.6), grandstand, bucking chutes, roping and dogging chute, "queen's" barn, animal barns, and track are still in use. Several other structures have been added to the grounds over the years as the rodeo has evolved including the dance floor, exhibit buildings, restrooms, and other secondary structures.

Figure 1.6: Entrance to the Rodeo grounds constructed in 1922

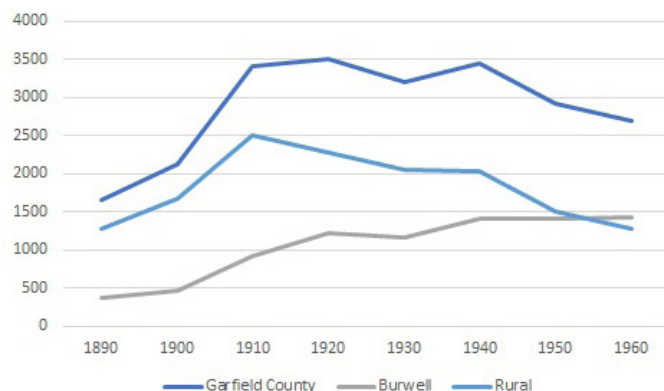


Later Development

Burwell's growth began again in the 1940s and 1950s. Men were drafted into WWII and many training exercises took place within Garfield County. Residents even held drives to collect food for those in need and to send to the North Platte Canteen for the service men and women passing through on troop trains. By the mid-1950s the rural population of Garfield County had for the first time ever dropped below that of Burwell (see Figure 1.7).

Following the prosperity of the 1970s which included rising land and livestock prices, the County initiated one of its largest infrastructure projects which became a major tourist destination. On July 3, 1980, the new Calamus Dam ground breaking ceremony was held.³⁶ The dimensions of the dam were 85 feet tall and 6,400 feet long. The reservoir is primarily located in Loup County with 36 miles of shoreline and provides irrigation to 54,000 acres of land and water recreation.

Figure 1.7: Population Change 1890-1960



Source: Garfield County Roundup

NEBRASKA HISTORICAL MARKER: The Calamus Valley

The source of the Calamus River is spring-fed Moon Lake, 60 miles northwest of Burwell (the location of a this historical marker), which means a common marsh plant eaten by muskrats. Archeological evidence indicates that prehistoric Indians camped in the valley as early as 3,000 years ago. Historically the area was the hunting ground of the Pawnee, Sioux, and Omaha. The first European to visit the region was explorer James Mackay in 1796. Mackay struck the Calamus River near its source and followed it downstream to its confluence with the Loup River. The coming of settlers to the valley in the 1870s sparked occasional conflict with Indians. The last skirmish, the "Battle of the Blowout," occurred just north of the marker in 1876. Sergeant William Dougherty of the 23rd Infantry and an Indian were killed in the fight. Lieutenant Charles Heyl and Corporals Patrick Leonard and Jephtha Lytton received Congressional Medals of Honor for bravery. These soldiers were from Fort Hartsuff, located on the Loup River 15 miles to the southeast. The Fort's active period (1874-1881) marked the beginning of the modern era of settlement and development in the Calamus Valley.

For more information on the historical marker program visit:

<https://history.nebraska.gov/visit/nebraska-historical-marker-program>

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- 1 Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County Roundup, 2nd Ed. (Burwell, Nebraska : The Society, 1984), 11.
- 2 Garfield County Historical Society, 2nd Edition, 12.
- 3 Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County Roundup : A History of the People, for the People, and by the People of Garfield County, Nebraska (Burwell, NE: Garfield County Historical Society, 1967), 57.
- 4 Information obtained during an interview with a long time local resident in December 2019.
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- 6 Garfield County Historical Society, 49.
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- 8 Marion Bahensky, Entering Howard County: a history of the people and the land of Howard County, Nebraska (St. Paul, Neb. :Howard County Historical Society, 2000), np.
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- 29 Garfield County Historical Society, 62.
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- 31 Jane Graff, ed., Nebraska...Our Towns: Central and North Central (Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1989), 114.
- 32 Janet Jeffries Spencer, Garfield County Frontier Fairgrounds National Register Nomination (NPS, 1985), 4.
- 33 Janet Jeffries Spencer, 6.
- 34 Nebraska's Big Rodeo. Accessed March 10, 2020. <https://www.nebraskasbigrodeo.com/history/>.
- 35 Garfield County Historical Society, 27.
- 36 Garfield County Historical Society, 27.

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter details the survey methods used to complete the reconnaissance work in Garfield County and the results of the survey. The goal of this work was to identify and document historic properties that may be significant based on their historic and architectural merit. In November 2019, an architectural historian and historic architect from RDG Planning & Design conducted a NeHRSI field survey, building upon previous survey work completed by History Nebraska. More details on the outcomes are in Chapter 3 and Appendix A.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The historic resources reconnaissance survey identified and documented both new and existing properties that meet Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory criteria within Garfield County. Properties meeting the criteria which appear to retain integrity were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places either as an individual property or as part of a larger potential historic district.

Survey Limitations and Biases

While most properties within cities were visible from the public right-of-way some were difficult to assess due to heavy vegetation or large setbacks from the property line. To help overcome this limitation, county assessor data and images as well as Google Earth and Street View were consulted.

Methodology

Each step required to complete a reconnaissance survey is laid out in the digram in Figure 2.1. More specific details related to Garfield County are discussed below.

Defining the extent of the survey. In Garfield County the survey was limited to incorporated communities and did not include rural areas. Therefore, the survey work included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the city of Burwell. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way were documented.

Future additional survey work for rural areas of Garfield County is currently planned to be conducted by the Survey Coordinator for the NeSHPO. This in-house survey work will be added and recorded in GIS.

Research. The following locations were visited to obtain historical information:

- History Nebraska Archives and Library
- Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO)
- Love Library at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Garfield County Historical Museum

Documentation. Physical forms were not prepared for each property. The GIS shapefile includes all information that is included on the former NeHRSI survey forms.

Evaluation. Measures of integrity are discussed in the following section and illustrated in Figure 2.3. Properties deemed eligible are listed in Chapter 3. The primary resource type within Garfield County were residential and commercial buildings.

- Residential properties: Only those with high degrees of physical integrity and a strong association with criterion A (association with an event) or B (association with a person) were included. Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction) for outstanding architectural representations were also evaluated.
- Commercial properties: Evaluation included both properties on an individual basis and as part of a historic district, with emphasis on those resources which have retained a high degree of integrity on their first-floor store fronts. Alterations however did not disqualify a building from identification for inclusion.
-

Figure 2.1: Diagram of Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

The reconnaissance survey consists of research, photography, data collection, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping. Reconnaissance Surveys include both new and previously surveyed properties and are identified through preliminary research or during fieldwork



Survey Extent

The survey area is defined at the start of the project. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way are documented as a reconnaissance survey does not go onto private property.

Research

Research includes books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and other written works about the history, culture, and settlement of the area and its communities. Additional historic photographs, advertisements, and other artifacts are reviewed.

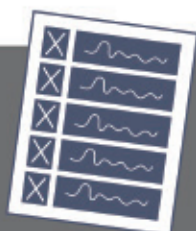


Field Survey and Identification

Properties more than 40 years old are surveyed according to the NeHSI manual. Location and physical status of previously surveyed properties are verified and additional properties meeting criteria are identified. Survey 123, a mobile application, is used to note exterior building details and is geolocated to the property boundaries.

Documentation

Following the field survey, each new property is assigned an NeHSI number, photographs are exported and labeled according to standard naming conventions, and the data is verified for accuracy.



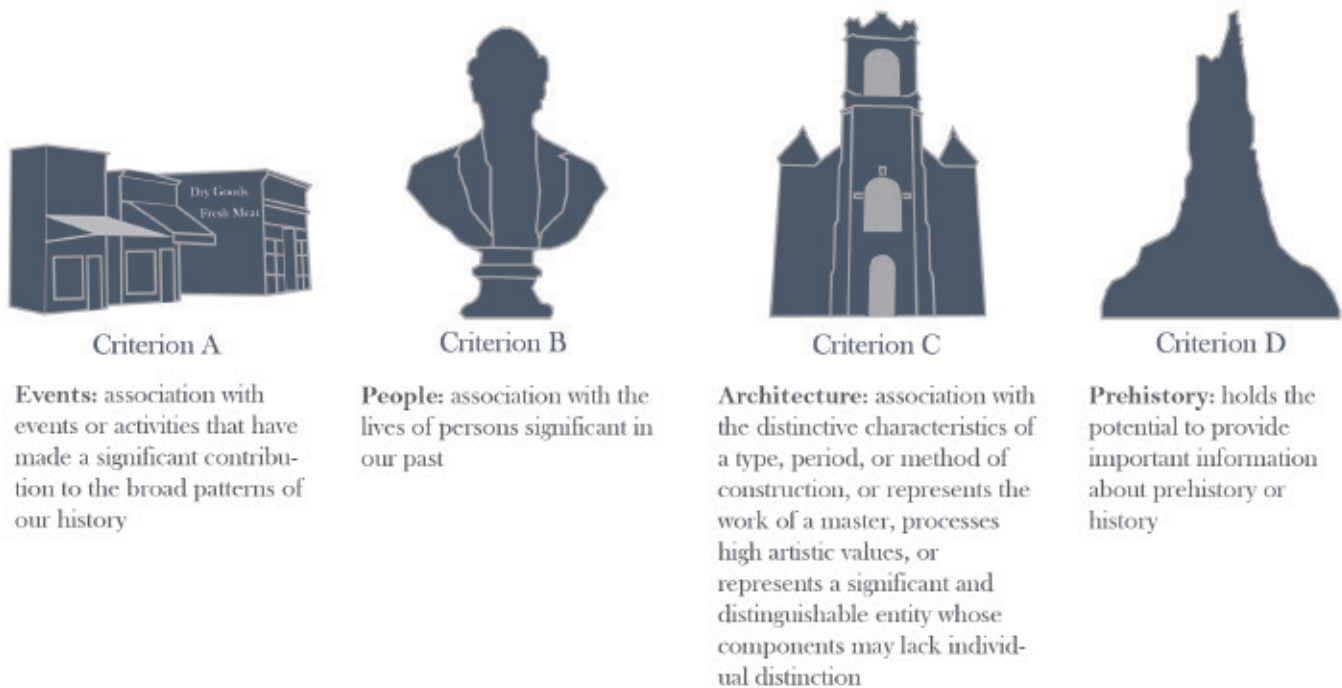
Evaluation

Each property is then evaluated based on integrity and significance to determine eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources must be 50 years old and in their original location or possess exceptional significance. Any potentially eligible properties nearing the 50 year mark are noted.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The National Register of Historic Places is a recognition program promoting districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties are significant at the local, state, or national level and must be at least 50 years old with a high degree of physical integrity. Properties may be listed in the National Register if they meet at least one of the National Park Service criterion shown in Figure 2.2 below. Guidance on applying the National Register Criterion of Evaluation can be found in the National Register Bulletin #15.

Figure 2.2: National Register Criteria



Criteria Considerations

The following property types in bold generally do not qualify for listing in the National Register. They may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories and meet at least one of the National Register criteria.

- **Religious properties** deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- **Moved properties** that are significant for architectural value.
- **Birthplaces or grave sites** if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- **Cemeteries** that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- **Reconstructed buildings** when built in a suitable environment.
- **Commemorative properties** with significant design, age, tradition or symbolic value.
- **Properties of less than 50 years** old that are of exceptional importance.

The survey did not find any cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties or properties achieving significance within the past 50 years in Garfield County that would qualify under these circumstances.

Historic Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is important to determine the eligibility of a property. While it's tempting to recognize all old buildings, especially those with social significance, not all buildings will be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Often a downtown commercial district played a significant role in the town's development, however because of the lack of integrity is not eligible for nomination as a district. A property's integrity is evaluated against the following physical qualities:

- **Association** is the connection between a historic property and an event, activity, or person. Does the property maintain a direct link with its recommended significance?
- **Design** is quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Has the overall appearance/layout been significantly altered?
- **Feeling** is the ability of a historic property to evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a past time and place. Does the property provide a sense of the historic time period?
- **Location** relates to the geographic place of the resource during the period of significance. Has the property been moved from its historic location?
- **Materials** assess whether the physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance. Has much of the historic fabric been replaced with non-historic material?
- **Setting** applies to the physical environment of a historic property. Is the area surrounding the property much as it was historically?
- **Workmanship** measures the integrity of a historic property in relation to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan. Is the care and craftsmanship of the historic period still evident?

EXAMPLE ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Background

The property in Figure 2.3 was built in Burwell in 1910 and housed the I.W. McGrew General Merchandise Store. It was later the Farmers' Union Store followed by Holloway's Feed and Hatchery.

As seen in the historic image, the building was brick with large transom windows above the storefront. The building was capped with a cornice and brackets just above the sign band. While the building is still standing and has undergone rehabilitation work, all of the character defining features have been lost including the cornice brackets, the recessed entrance, and the storefront configuration. Furthermore, the entire brick facade has been covered in stucco.

While the building is clearly well-maintained and a boon to the community's economic vitality, within the strict confines of National Register standards it would not be considered eligible (see Figure 2.2 for details).

Applying Elements of Integrity

There is not a set rule on how many elements of integrity must be met for a building to be eligible, but the analysis of each and the level of divergence are used to make a final determination. In the case of the McGrew Building only two elements — location and setting — are intact. In addition, integrity of materials and workmanship were significantly compromised, inhibiting the building's ability to convey its historical significance. Therefore, it has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Preservation Beyond the National Register

Another option for consideration would be to restore the building to its original appearance to the greatest extent possible. Work could include uncovering the original transom windows if they are still intact, updating the windows with divided lites matching the historic configuration, removing the stucco, and rebuilding the original cornice and brackets. A fine line exists between rehabilitation and reconstruction. This amount of work may be too much for the building to still convey its historical significance. If the goal is to make the building eligible, SHPO staff should be consulted prior to starting any work.

Figure 2.3: Assessment of Historical Integrity of the McGrew Building

Association. The building conveys some integrity of association given the connection to the still active downtown district, however has lost connection with the original activity as a retail shop.

Feeling. Similar to design, the loss of key design features that would help evoke the historic sense of a past time and place has been lost.

Location. Location is still intact. The building has not been moved and the surrounding buildings largely remain.

Setting. The physical environment of the building is intact and preserves the integrity of setting.

Workmanship. The loss of key features of the building, including the cornice and brackets degrade the integrity of workmanship.

Materials. The primary material, brick, has been covered with stucco. Wood windows have been replaced with metal. Therefore, material integrity is compromised.

Design. Integrity of design is compromised because of the removal of key original design features such as cornice and brackets, as well as the alteration of windows and the recessed entrance.



Historic Image of the McGrew Merchandise Building



Current Image of the McGrew Merchandise Building

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The survey in Garfield County evaluated all properties identified as 40 years or older according to county assessor data, regardless of the building construction or integrity. As a result, 550 properties within the boundaries of the Burwell city limits were surveyed. A total of 49 previously surveyed properties were evaluated and 501 new properties.

A total of 12 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the NeHRSI manual were used to identify potentially eligible properties. Additionally, the Settlement/Architecture context is broken into six architectural subcategories. Each context includes examples of properties found in Garfield County. Specific properties recommended eligible for listing in the National Register are identified in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The study was limited to the incorporated communities of Garfield County which resulted in a survey of only Burwell. This limited the number of properties relating to the agriculture context, however the strong tie to cattle ranching resulted in a few. This context addresses property types related to food production including crops and livestock. In rural areas, this includes farmsteads flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. In many instances, modern advances result in the replacement of historic barns with modern metal buildings. To the right are examples of agricultural properties within Burwell.



Burwell Livestock Market: 401 11th Avenue



Farmstead: 1298 G Street

Association

Association is related to social organizations like the YMCA or Masons that developed out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. These can be fraternal and benevolent associations or organizations around trade, special interests, education, political, professional, business, and fraternities or sororities. In Burwell, the Masonic Temple constructed in 1960 (to the left) represents the association context.



Blazing Star Masonic Temple: 270 S 8th Avenue



Commerce

Commerce is one of the more common historic contexts represented when surveying incorporated communities. This context is concerned with buying and selling commodities that are transported from one location to another. Property types include stores that provide various products or services and grain elevators. These buildings range from one to three stories in Burwell and are most commonly brick or false-frame buildings. The architectural styles varied, but mainly included the Period Revival and Commercial Vernacular styles. The National Register listed Hub Building (to the left) is an example of this context.



Hub Building: 180 NW Grand Avenue



Communication

The communication context covers the transfer of information from person to person or point to point. This includes non-verbal and symbolic, written and spoken language, mechanical and electronic, oral, audial, visual and tactile, telegraphy, postal, telephonic, radio, television, and newspaper. In Garfield County, the Northeast Central Telephone Company to the right represents the communication context.



Northeast Central Telephone Company: 887 H Street

Diversion

The diversion context is related to activities designed for relaxation and amusement such as theaters or auditoriums. The most notable diversion related site in Garfield County is the Garfield County Frontier Fairgrounds (GF00-012) listed in the National Register in 1985.



Garfield County Frontier Fairgrounds (GF00-012)



Burwell Public School

Education

The education context relates to the act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge. While schools most notably fall into this context it also includes formal, apprenticeship and enculturation; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education. Museums and libraries often fall within the education context. In Garfield County, the Burwell Public School (GF01-008) at 4th Avenue and H Street represent the education context.



Garfield County Courthouse

Government

Properties under the government context involve the act or process of governing, the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions, complex political institutions, and laws and customs through which the function of governing is performed. The Garfield County Courthouse was built in 1963 replacing the original 1890 building. The United States Post Office in Burwell is another example of the government context.



Industry

Industry is captured under 3 contexts—extraction industry (attainment of native raw materials for manufacturing industry), manufacturing industry (manufacturing activities as a whole including products, labor, etc.), and processing industry (processing, preparation, and packaging). In Garfield County, Speltz Lumber is a good example of processing industry.



Speltz Lumber

Religion

The religion context involves beliefs including sacred places; practices and rituals manifest in literature, music, burial, paraphernalia and buildings; ecclesiastical organization including clergy and holy men, missionaries and congregations; social aspects including intolerance, missions, etc. In Garfield County, this context is primarily applied to places of worship including churches and clergy residences. Most religious buildings are brick construction.

Religious properties are usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register when assessed for architectural distinction or historical importance. An example of religious properties recorded in the survey is the First Congregational Church at the northeast corner of H Street.



First Congregational Church



City Electric Building

Services

The services context captures primary support services provided by the government as well as private professional services. Examples include banks, public utility buildings, hospitals, mortuaries, and restaurants. In Garfield County, the City Electric Building (GF01-017) at the southwest corner of 8th Avenue and H Street represents the service context.



Turntable

Transportation

The transportation context represents the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations and depots. The turntable and a former service station represent the transportation context.



Service Station

Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement and architecture relates to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residences dominated the surveyed properties related to this context. A wide variety of architectural styles representing a range of building periods was documented. The following architectural periods and styles correlate to those used for National Register listing. While all potential architectural styles are listed, not all were found within Garfield County during the survey work, nor is an example photograph included for every style found.



Mid-19th Century (1850-1910)

Exotic Revival

This style was popular between 1830 and 1850 with a resurgence in the 1920s. It is characterized by several different, somewhat rare, styles. Two common sub-styles are the Egyptian Revival and the Moorish or Oriental Revival style.

Gothic Revival

Generally this style is seen in larger buildings of heavy masonry construction. The windows are often pointed arches, often seen of churches of this time period.

Greek Revival

This style was popular from 1820-1860 and used a classical vocabulary. The plan is often rectangular with interior spaces divided irregularly. It often features a two-story temple front with pedimented gable and decorative cornice.



Period Revival House

Mid-19th Century (1850-1910) cont.

Italian Villa

This style, also referred to as Italianate, was common between 1840 and 1885 and evokes a romanticized period of architecture. The style was made popular through public pattern books by architect Andrew Jackson Downing. Common components include irregular floor plans with a prominent square tower and decorative bracketed cornices.

Octagon Mode

The Octagon Style was relatively short lived and dates to between 1850 and 1870. It was made popular by Orson Squire Fowler after he published *The Octagon House: a House for All*. It was often used in barn and outbuilding construction.



Elements of an Italian Villa are present in this house



Page on the Italian Villa from Andrew Jackson Downings Book
Source: <https://archive.org/stream/treatiseontheory41down/page/314/mode/2up>

Late Victorian (1850-1910)

Gothic

Following the Civil War, High Victorian Gothic architecture became common in public buildings and mansions. Similar to the Gothic Revival style, Victorian Gothic architecture is brick or stone with decorative masonry, quoins, pressed brick, and terra cotta panels. Fenestration is accented with brick or stone trim, often in contrasting color.

Italianate

Italianate was a popular style between 1870 and 1890 for houses. Buildings were two stories with low-pitched, hip roofs, wide eaves supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches.



Italianate Commercial Building

Queen Anne

A highly decorated style common at the end of the 19th century. These homes were often two-stories in height with asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched roofs. Surfaces were usually varied with texture, gingerbread trim, and prominent towers.

Renaissance

Two periods characterize the Renaissance Revival style. The first took place between 1840 and 1890 and is a formal style with symmetrical, cube forms. Italian elements along with accentuated rusticated quoins, architrave framed fenestration, and entablatures or pediments are common. The Second Renaissance Revival began in 1890 and ended around 1920 and differed from the first period in scale and size. These buildings are larger and usually three stories or more with horizontal divisions defined through belt or string courses of brick. Each floor is often treated with different decoration. The roof is accentuated with projecting cornices and a balustrade.

Romanesque

Popular between 1840 and 1900, the Romanesque Revival style is based on the buildings of ancient Rome. One of the most common types employed in the U.S. is the Richardsonian Romanesque version. These buildings are identified by rounded arches and heavy, often rusticated, massing in stone or brick.

Second Empire

The most common feature of a Second Empire building is the mansard roof. Popular between 1860 and 1900, this style of building traces its roots to France. Accompanying the distinctive roof is often brackets beneath the cornice, rounded arched windows, decorative dormer windows, and cresting at the roof line.



Queen Anne House



Second Empire House

Late Victorian (1850-1910) cont.

Shingle Style

Shingle style, popular between 1880 and 1900 is a reflection of its name. The wall surfaces are clad in shingles and appear monochrome if left unpainted. The form often resembles a Queen Anne style with a wrap around porch, but lacks the decoration.

Stick/Eastlake

This style was common between 1860 and 1890 and is identifiable by the decorative stickwork or bands of wood trim on the exterior surfaces. It is often seen as transition between a Gothic Revival and a Queen Anne. This is another style that was promoted in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books.



Shingle Style House

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940)

Beaux Arts

A style popular between 1890 and 1930 closely associated with the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school where a number of architects studied during this time period. The style emphasizes classical forms and features, elaborate detailing, massive plans, and heavy masonry. Surfaces are often heavily decorated and feature arches and colossal columns or pilasters.

Classical Revival

Also known as neoclassical revival, this style of architecture was most prominent in the first few decades of the 20th century and is characterized by symmetrical facades and classical columns framing the front facade. It is a less ornate style than Beaux Arts, but has similar classical details.



Classical Revival House

Colonial Revival

A style popular between 1900 and 1940 characterized by simple, symmetrical, classically derived entrances often framed by columns. Features include side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters when seen in residential construction.

French Renaissance

This style is usually stone or brick made to look like a castle or chateaus with multiple stories. Steep pitched roofs or mansard roofs covered in slate tile with some dormers are common. Cylindrical towers and turrets with decorative elements are usually employed.

Italian Renaissance

A style popular between 1890 and 1940 characterized by wide, overhanging bracketed eaves. Doors and windows are often arched with distinctive lintels. In commercial buildings rusticated stonework, horizontal brick or stone bands, and elaborate pediments or patterns are often found.

Late Gothic Revival

The Late Gothic Revival style, influenced by English and French architecture, was popular between 1890 and 1940. A subset of this style is the Collegiate Gothic Style, specific to educational buildings. The general style is most common to church buildings, but is also seen in some commercial buildings. The most distinguishing feature is the pointed arch, along with window tracery, leaded glass, battlements, and pinnacles.



Colonial Revival House



Late Gothic Revival House

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940) cont.

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was popular from about 1890 through 1930 and is inspired by the architecture of Spain and Latin America. Typical features include low-pitched roofs with no eaves or a low pitched roof with red clay tile. Rounded windows and doors, stucco walls, and asymmetrical facades are common.

Pueblo

This style was most common in the southwest around Santa Fe, New Mexico from about 1910 through the 1940s. Buildings appear as a mixture of Spanish Colonial, mission, and Indian Pueblo forms. Flat, parapeted roof lines, rounded edges with no eaves, and stucco cladding are common elements.

Tudor Revival

A common 1920s and 1930s style of architecture blending late English medieval styles. Steep gables, half-timbering, and stucco, wood, and stone materials characterize this type of construction.



Tudor Revival House

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements (1890-1930)

Bungalow/Craftsman

A style popular beginning in the late 19th century and continuing through 1940 which is characterized by overhanging eaves, large open porches with posts, and low pitched roofs.



Bungalow House

Chicago

The Chicago style was most popular between 1890 and 1920 made famous by the Chicago architects that promoted the new technology of steel frame construction. This style led to the first skyscrapers in the urban landscape after steel technology allowed for taller buildings. These buildings are identifiable by the steel skeleton construction, often visible on the exterior, with a simple cornice and large bands of windows.

Commercial Style

Commercial vernacular buildings are very common in downtowns. This style employs a simple style of commercial construction popular between 1860 and 1930 characterized by large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor. They typically employ a rectangular plan with shallow projections. This style often crosses over with the Chicago style since their period of use overlaps.

Prairie School

Prairie School architecture is closely associated with architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The style focuses on open floor plans, low-pitched roofs with broad eaves, and long bands of windows. A variant of this style is the American Foursquare or "Prairie Box." These are simplified versions of the Prairie School buildings that include a full-width front porch on a square plan. This residential variation on the Prairie School style typically consist of two and a half stories.



Commercial Vernacular



Simplified Prairie School House

Modern Movement (1925-1950)

Art Deco

Art Deco was a popular style between 1925 and 1940 and is easily identifiable through the stylized geometric forms and details. Conceived as a break from the ornamented forms of the past, Art Deco buildings are sleek, linear, and employ geometric ornamentation. Many use step backs to create a stepped outline with low relief decorative panels. Common materials include concrete block, glazed brick or tile, and stucco.

International Style

The international style was at its height between 1930 and 1950. Architects like Le Corbusier in France, and Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe in Germany championed the style. It is identifiable through the flat roofed, asymmetrical form with bands of windows and a lack of ornament.

Moderne

An architectural style common between 1930 and 1950 featuring streamlined simplicity and the sculptural use of rectilinear geometric forms. This style was a less ornamented, streamlined version of Art Deco. Smooth walls, rounded corners, and curved glass identify these buildings.

Mixed /Other

Two additional categories, mixed and other, catch the varied architectural styles that often do not fit into one of these categories. An example of an "other" style would be a sod house.

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In addition to documenting the existing resources in Garfield County, the survey aimed to identify properties that could qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, giving local preservation groups a starting point for furthering preservation in their community. National Register status is a recognition of the historic or architectural significance of a property at the local, state, or national level. Being listed in the National Register may qualify your property for certain historic tax incentives (see Chapter 4). Before an applicant moves forward with the process of listing a property in the National Register, the NeSHPO may need to complete additional research on potentially eligible properties that are noted in this survey report. Please consult with the NeSHPO about

the National Register application process and eligibility of particular properties. A sidebar in this chapter provides details on the three properties currently in the National Register in Garfield County.

NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 14 properties are recommended as potentially eligible by RDG Planning & Design for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis. Unfortunately due to integrity concerns, no districts were identified for inclusion in the National Register. Six contexts are represented—education, government, religion, services, settlement and transportation. Below is a map identifying the locations of the 14 properties, with photographs of each on the following pages.

Figure 3.1: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



Education:



①

Burwell Public School
GF01-008
Built: 1937, Addition: 1955

This building is a classic example of higher education architecture. Its massive size and brick detailing are important features. Though the windows have been replaced, this large masonry building maintains its overall historic significance. Its history to the community would also be an important factor to consider.



Government:



②

Garfield County Courthouse
GF01-124
Built: 1963

The Garfield County Courthouse has just recently reached the minimum 50 year requirement. Its gable roof is also likely not original. However, it does maintain a certain level of integrity and illustrates a classic example of 1960s civic architecture.



Religion:

③

First Congregational Church
GF01-020
Built: 1915 (Parsonage in 1929)

The well-preserved brick details of this church and combination of Gothic and Romanesque styles provide an excellent example of typical Congregational churches constructed in the Midwest at the turn of the 20th century.



④

Sacred Heart Catholic Church
GF01-009
Built: 1915 (Rectory in 1923)

Sacred Heart Church is a fine example of the religious architecture dotted across the Midwest. Its large scale brick building, with brick corbelling, Romanesque windows and impressive cupola tower make it a significant resource during Nebraska's settlement period.



Settlement:



⑤

House
GF01-374
Built: ca. 1905

This well-preserved home is a textbook example of vernacular, rural architecture during the settlement of Nebraska. Overall massing and scale remain have not been compromised; details such as scroll work, brackets and decorative window hoods are still intact or have been replaced with appropriate replicas.



⑥

House
GF01-465
Built: ca. 1901

This residence is potentially significant for its unusual construction. Massing and scale are good examples of vernacular architecture of the settlement and improvement of rural Nebraskan towns.



Settlement:

7

House
GF01-033
Built: ca. 1908

One of the oldest houses in Burwell, this residence could potentially be significant due to its unusual use of materials as well as form. Its one and a half story, pyramidal roof with dormers combined with classical details presents a unique design type.



8

Randy Dobbins House
GF01-026
Built: ca. 1910

This home is a textbook example of vernacular, rural architecture during the settlement of Nebraska. Many original details remain, as well as the overall massing and scale.



Settlement:



9

Boarding House
GF01-025
Built: ca. 1925

The scale of this building suggests that it was a prominent building in the community. Additional research would likely uncover a unique history and important piece of the community's past.



10

Hub House
GF01-015
Built: ca. 1902

This Dutch Colonial Revival residence is a great example of the many period revival styles that were constructed in rural and urban communities across the country. Its significant gambrel roof and unique window types (including an oriel, a wagon wheel and Palladian) provide the integrity for further research for possible individual listing.



Settlement:

11

House
GF01-003
Built: ca. 1900

This residence, with its Second-Empire inspired design is not only unique in its massing, but also in its building materials as well. Further research would help understand the significance of this house and its potential of becoming individually listed.



12

House
GF01-007
Built: ca. 1917

Further investigation and research are recommended for this home for potential listing. The turret-like structure on the front elevation is unusual; other original details such as the classical pilasters on the corners of the building remain intact.





13

T.H. Doran House
GF01-019
Built: ca. 1906

This large, prominent home is a classic example of residential architecture used by more prominent members of society in small communities. With further research, this home most likely has significant ties to the development of the town of Burwell. Its overall appearance and distinctive characteristics appear to be in excellent condition.



14

Dr. Cram's Hospital
GF01-041
Built: 1912

This building is not only a typical example of vernacular, midwestern architecture, but was also home of the community's hospital which began operations in this building in 1934. Further research would likely uncover an important history.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS

No potential historic districts were identified through the survey process. As discussed at the beginning of this chapter, integrity is a key component of eligibility for the National Register. Downtown Burwell does not retain enough historic integrity to be eligible as a district. While many neighborhoods have a historic feel, none possess a high degree of cohesion for inclusion under any of the National Register criterion.

ALMOST ELIGIBLE

The field survey included buildings between 40 and 50 years old, understanding that many of these buildings would soon be eligible for listing in the National Register. None of the buildings built between 1970 and 1980 appear to be of a high enough quality of design to require review in the next ten years. Over time however, they may acquire significance as the ranch and split level homes age.

FUTURE STUDY

A series of historic topics and resource types were identified during the survey of Garfield County that could benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities have been identified to further the understanding of Garfield County's rich history for local residents and historians alike.

Intensive Research and Survey of Ranching Development

Research for the reconnaissance survey identified a strong foundation and ties to ranching in Garfield County. Several buildings and sites within Burwell, including the National Register listed fairgrounds, were identified in connection with early ranching. As settlers moved in hoping to claim land for farming, they quickly discovered this region was better suited to ranching. The development that resulted helped shape the economy and built environment of the county today. Intensive research into how the early settlers adapted from farmers to ranchers and the buildings and structures that were constructed to support their operations will assist in identifying the extent of these resources and developing a historic context.

Intensive Research and Survey of Kit Homes in Garfield County

While talking with local residents, the potential of several homes to have been constructed as kit homes was mentioned. Several companies were selling kit homes throughout the United States, so while the assumption that several homes were Sears & Roebuck kit homes may be inaccurate, further research and study may find that they were indeed kit homes, just produced by another company such as Aladdin Homes, Montgomery Ward, or Sterling. Intensive research and identification of existing kit homes will aid in the understanding of their impact on Garfield County's development during the early 20th century.

Local Preservation

The Garfield County Historical Society has a long history, dating to March 11, 1965. Their goal at that time was to establish a museum which was realized after Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Wallace purchased Dr. Cram's Hospital (GF01-041) and donated it to the Society. The museum was opened on July 9, 1972. Since then, the Society has acquired several other structures and moved them to the museum property.

The Society has continued to actively promote preservation and most recently was able to bring attention and obtain a Nebraska Historical Marker for the 68 foot engine turntable used for the Burlington Steam Locomotive "10-wheeler."

This group has demonstrated their passion and ability to advocate for preservation and together with History Nebraska can increase public education of Burwell and Garfield County's historic resources. Some ideas for furthering their work include:

- Start listing properties in the National Register identified as eligible in this chapter.
- Continue to work with NeSHPO to determine whether CLG status and a local landmarks program would be a good fit for Burwell or Garfield County.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

Garfield County has three existing National Register resources. The Burwell Carnegie Library was built in 1914 and listed in 2006. It has since been converted to a private residence and a limited hour business.



The Hub Building, the oldest still standing in Garfield, was built in 1906 and listed in 2006. It is a mixed use building with retail on the first floor and housing on the upper floors.



The Garfield County Frontier Fairgrounds held its first rodeo in 1922. It has since grown to be Nebraska's largest rodeo, drawing thousands each July to Garfield. The property was listed in the National Register in 1985.



CHAPTER 4

NEBRASKA PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office is charged with promoting preservation and enhancement of Nebraska's cultural resources which include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The National Historic Preservation Act charges all SHPO's with the following tasks:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places Program for the state of Nebraska
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments as Certified Local Governments under the NPS program
- Providing guidance and administering the federal and state tax incentives programs, as well as the state Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) to rehab historic buildings
- Assisting federal agencies with their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their work
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies

To help manage changes that occur naturally within the state, the NeSHPO studies historic resources, records information for posterity and makes the information available to the public. They also promote preservation through grants to CLGs and preservation incentive programs. The guiding document for preservation activities is the State Historic Preservation Plan completed every 5 years with input from Nebraskans.

There are five main programs managed by the SHPO which are discussed in more detail. Additional FAQ's are included within this chapter related to each program.

- Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory
- National Register of Historic Places
- Certified Local Government
- Federal Project Review
- Historic Tax Credits

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NEHSRI)

The Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHSRI) program is responsible for this document and other survey reports like it. By the summer of 2020 the NeHSRI program, dating back to 1961 when it was called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, will have completed reconnaissance surveys in all 93 counties in Nebraska. In addition to reconnaissance surveys, the NeHSRI program oversees intensive level surveys and historic context reports.

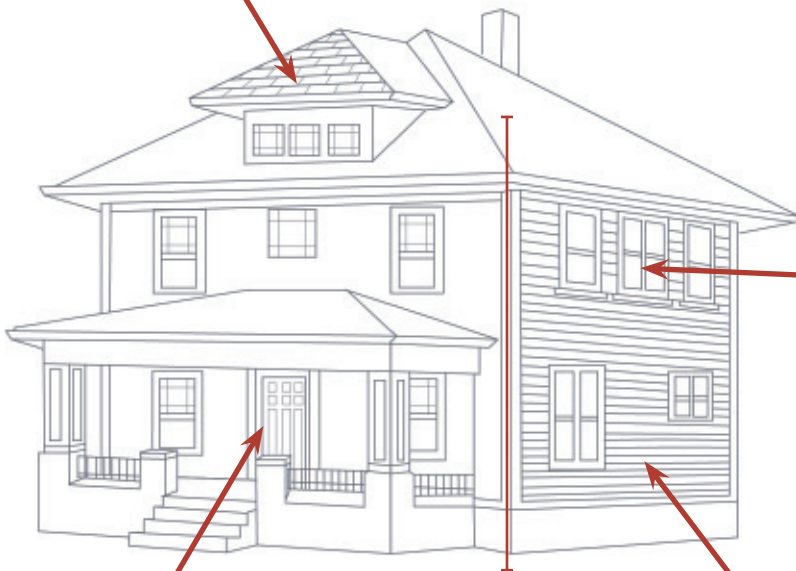
These surveys are important documents for furthering preservation in Nebraska and act as the first step in the process. Survey provides a basic understanding of all potential resources in a given area and identifies potentially eligible properties for the National Register. Certified local governments use surveys to further their local designation programs and federal and state agencies refer to the documents when determining potential negative effects.

Roof

- What material is it?
- How is it shaped?

Other Details

- Is there a name or year engraved?
- Is there a cornice?
- Does the building have a parapet?



Windows

- What material is it?
- How many panes of glass?
- How does it operate?
- What does the window surround look like?
- Are there storm windows?

Doors

- What material is it?
- How many panels are there?
- How does it operate?
- What leads to the door? A porch or veranda?

Exterior Walls

- What material is it?
- Are there multiple materials?
- Does it look original?

Structure

- What material is holding the building up? (wood frame, concrete block, etc)
- How tall is the building?

FAQ: SURVEY AND INVENTORY

What is the purpose of a survey, and how is it benefiting my community?

A historic resource survey identifies the historic resources of a county/city/town/neighborhood to help communities make more informed policy decisions, especially those pertaining to historic preservation.

Who conducts a survey?

Various members of the Nebraska State Preservation Office will conduct surveys for their programs. At times the NeSHPO will hire specialized contractors to conduct surveys. Also, Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are authorized and encouraged to conduct surveys of their respective communities.

What do surveys look for?

A geographic survey will look at buildings, structures, and even objects. A thematic survey is focused on a single type of structure (ex: bridges, movie theaters, court houses). Properties must be at least 40-years old to warrant a survey.

Will a surveyor go inside my home?

No. The only time a survey is conducted within a building would be if a property owner has requested an assessment for National Register and/or tax credit eligibility.

Will a surveyor go onto my private property?

No, surveyors will never go onto private property, unless they have been given special permission from the property owner.

How do I know that a survey is happening?

Before a county survey is conducted a public meeting that is advertised in local papers is held.

How can I learn more about the history of my home?

Check out History Nebraska's website, history.nebraska.gov/preservation, to see interactive maps with survey, National Register, and Historic Marker information. Contact the NeSHPO office to see if photographs are available, old Sanborn or Plat maps, or survey information. Be aware that records are not comprehensive, but it is always worth taking a look.

How can a preservationist tell if a property is "historic" or not?

A surveyor typically looks at roof materials, windows, doors, towers/chimneys, and distinct architectural features for clues that indicate the age of a building. A surveyor will also note details like layout, number of stories, building material(s), and brick patterns.

What does a surveyor do?

Surveyors take photographs of the exterior of buildings, map out the age and integrity requirements of each building, and take notes on distinctive features. If the survey is more intensive, a surveyor might also conduct thorough historical research and conduct interviews with knowledgeable people. Most surveyors now use electronic tablets to record this information.

Will a survey result in restrictions or maintenance requirements for my property?

No, a survey will never infringe on your rights as a property owner.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is a nationwide list of the historic places that tell the story of people and events that form America's collective identity. This recognition program has three nominating levels—local, state, and national—meaning a listed building could be significant for its contribution to architecture or history for a local community, such as the Hub Building in Burwell, or on a statewide level like Chimney Rock which played a significant role in the development of the West.

The National Register is a federal program of the National Park Service administered within Nebraska by the SHPO. Individuals and communities can nominate properties to serve as examples of shared history. There are currently over 1,000 individual properties and districts in Nebraska ranging from homestead ranches to downtown commercial districts. The SHPO maintains an interactive map of all listed properties on their website at history.nebraska.gov. More information on eligibility for the National Register is located in Chapter 2.

FAQ: NATIONAL REGISTER

What are the benefits of listing my property?

Financially, your property is now potentially eligible for federal and state historic tax credits that apply to rehabilitation projects. Beyond dollars and cents, your property is recognized as a significant piece of local, state, or national history, promoting community pride and a local identity—something money can't buy. Finally, effects on historic properties are taken into consideration during the planning of state and/or federally assisted projects.

If my property is listed will I still be able to make alterations, changes, additions, etc.?

The National Register does not place any restrictions on property owners. The state and the federal government have no control over listed properties. You are free to maintain or renovate your property as you see fit. However, we encourage you to check with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office before starting projects, especially if you are interested in qualifying for a historic tax credit program. Listed properties that are demolished or have significant alterations, compromising essential historical features, can be removed from the National Register.

Is my property eligible for listing?

Eligible properties are typically at least 50 years old and have either a historic or architectural significance. Generally, age is not the only thing considered when determining significance. A property must have both cultural/historical significance and integrity to be eligible for listing. As part of the nomination process, why the property has a historical/architectural significance will need to be established.

How do I determine if my property is significant?

Properties are eligible for the National Register must be associated with one or more of the four established Criteria discussed at the beginning of Chapter 2. Historic documentation must be provided to support a claim of a property's significance. It has to go beyond being loosely associated with or having existed at the time of the historic event or person.

How do I get my property listed in the National Register?

- Fill out and submit a Preliminary Evaluation Form
 - › History Nebraska staff will review and contact you regarding the eligibility of your property
- If eligible, the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form can begin
 - › Download and prepare the Nomination Form
 - › Instructions for completing the form can be found in National Register Bulletin 16a
 - › Extensive historical research and documentation are required to sufficiently demonstrate that a property is eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property can help.
- History Nebraska is here to help you prepare your nomination
 - › Provide professional guidance on the historical and architectural aspects of the property
 - › Verify the nomination is properly documented to demonstrate its significance
 - › Ensure that it is prepared properly and meets the National Park Service requirements.
- Nominations are presented to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board
 - › The Board meets three times per year: January, May, and September
 - » Pay close attention to nomination deadlines for each Board meeting which are posted on the website
 - › Properties within a Certified Local Government (CLG) will need to be presented to the CLGs Historic Preservation Commission before going before the State Board
- Nominations approved by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board are then forwarded to the National Park Service for final review and listing in the National Register

If a property has been altered, can it still be listed in the National Register?

Some alterations are acceptable. As long as the property still appears much as it did during the time it is considered significant. There are seven aspects of integrity used to determine whether or not a property retains its historic integrity necessary to be eligible for listing which are discussed in Chapter 2.

Who can nominate a property?

Anyone! Property owners, members of the general public, local historical societies, public agencies, college professors and their students, special interest groups, or homeowner associations, just to name a few. You may also hire a professional consultant to complete the nomination form.

Please keep in mind that the nomination of private property requires the consent of a majority of its current property owners.

How long does it take to get a property listed in the National Register?

This depends on a number of factors, primarily who is preparing the nomination, how much time they devote to its preparation and when the nomination preparation begins. It is possible to complete the process in six months, but most nominations take a year from beginning to official listing.

Will I have to open up my property to the public?

No, there is no requirement to allow for public viewing. Many private residences and buildings are listed in the National Register – your property rights are not infringed upon by the National Register listing.

Will listing my property have a negative impact on its value?

A large number of studies have shown that properties with historic designation actually increase in value.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Certified Local Governments, commonly referred to as CLGs, is a program of the National Park Service managed at the state-level by the NeSHPO to increase local preservation activities and link local governments with the nationwide preservation network of federal, state, and local organizations. The CLG program in Nebraska currently has 8 members—Auburn, Fairbury, Lincoln, North Platte, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Red Cloud, and Sidney. By becoming a CLG, communities gain the ability to:

- Encourage suitable development through preservation ordinances.
- Landmark historic places which could be eligible for Nebraska Historic Tax Credits and/or the Valuation Incentive Program.
- Fund public outreach/educational resources and activities using annual grant funds available only to CLGs.
- Access technical assistance and training from the NeSHPO and the National Park Service.

CURRENT CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS OF MAY 2020



Auburn



Fairbury



Lincoln



North Platte



Omaha



Plattsmouth



Red Cloud



Sidney

FAQ: CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What are the first steps to becoming a CLG?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. Communities become a CLG when the NeSHPO and the National Park Service verifies that all of the requirements for certification have been met.

What are the requirements for becoming a CLG?

- Designate and then protect historic properties using a local ordinance
- Establish a historic preservation commission of at least five qualified members
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic resources
- Encourage public participation in preservation, especially through the National Register of Historic Places
- Employ or have access to at least one professional staff to carry out the duties of the CLG

How does being a CLG benefit its community?

A CLG is eligible for competitive federal grants dedicated to preservation activities. Using these grants, a CLG can use grassroots efforts to help encourage interest in the places important to the fabric of its community.

How does the CLG grant program work?

A local government must be fully certified before it can start applying for grants to support its preservation projects. CLG grants are matching grants. Examples of match include volunteer or donated services or cash, staff and commission time, and donated personal property. The grant provides for a maximum of 60% of the project cost, while the local CLG provides at least 40% of the project cost. CLGs may apply for a sub-grant in each funding round.

What Projects Qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Hiring consultants for archeological, architectural, and historical surveys
- Preservation planning
- Preparing a National Register or local landmark nomination
- Programs for public education

- Walking/driving tours and other audio/video productions
- Staff and commission training
- Workshops, lectures, and conferences

What doesn't qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, moving, or acquiring historic properties or sites
- Plans and specifications for individual, privately-owned properties
- Landscaping, lighting, or banners
- Conservation of collections and curatorial work
- Cash reserves, endowments, or revolving funds
- Fund-raising costs or other miscellaneous costs such as contingencies

What role does a CLG play in the National Register of Historic Places nomination process?

Historic preservation commissions review all proposed National Registration nominations for properties within the boundaries of the CLGs jurisdiction.

Can a CLG community lose its CLG status?

Yes. A CLG may request decertification in writing at any time. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office also reserves the right to decertify a CLG that does not meet the minimum requirements. The CLG is ultimately decertified by the National Park Service.

What are the training requirements for Historic Preservation commissioners and directors?

CLGs receive technical assistance and training from the Nebraska State Preservation Office. Commissioners and directors are required to attend one preservation-related training a year. You can achieve this by attending a professional, local, statewide, regional, or national conference, webinar, symposium, or hands-on learning opportunity.

Is there a population size requirement for participation in the CLG program?

No, all are welcome.

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

Commonly referred to as Section 106 Review because of its enabling legislation in the National Historic Preservation Act, federal project review requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. They must develop and evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effect and allow the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the NeSHPO to comment on the project and its effects.

Agencies often consult with the NeSHPO early in the process to determine whether their projects could have an impact on a historic resource. One of the best tools to determine project impact is a historic survey if one has been completed in the area. From there, SHPO staff can aid in the determination of whether the project will have an adverse effect and find ways to mitigate any negative effects. If there are any effects identified, the agency must seek public input. Properties do not need to be listed in a historic register, only determined eligible. One of the most common state agencies to encounter Section 106 Review is the Nebraska Department of Transportation which receives funding through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW STEPS



Terms to Know

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): an independent federal agency that oversees Section 106 review and issues the regulations that implement it

Adverse Effects: occurs when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish integrity through location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, or association

Agency: the federal government agency assisting or approving an undertaking

Area of Potential Effect (APE): the agreed upon boundary where the project could impact other sites, buildings, or structures

Community: anyone affected by or interested in the undertaking

Historic Property: potentially eligible or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) of Programmatic Agreement (PA): a document that establishes the agreed upon measures to resolve the adverse effect and the roles and responsibilities of the agency and the consulting parties

SHPO/THPO: the State Historic Preservation Office or the Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Undertaking: any activity that is federally funded, permitted, licensed, initiated by the federal government, or on federal lands

FAQ: FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

What is Federal Project Review?

This legislation, commonly referred to as Section 106 Review, requires all qualified federal projects to take into account their effects on historic properties and to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on these effects. These properties can be above-ground structures or below-ground archeological sites. The review process varies depending on the type of resource. It is overseen by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and takes into account recommendations from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), as well as public comments.

What is a historic property?

The Section 106 Review looks at properties that are 50 years or older, and are either already listed or are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

What kind of projects require a Section 106 review?

All projects that include federal funding, licensing, or permitting are required to undergo Section 106 review and compliance. These types of projects can include construction, renovation, repair, rehabilitation, ground disturbances, etc. You can check to see if a project is required to undergo a Section 106 review by asking the following questions:

- Does the project involve a federally owned/controlled property (ex: military bases, parks, forests, post offices, and courthouses)?
- Is the project receiving federal funds, grants, or loans?
- Does the project require a federal permit, license, or other approval (ex: a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for building on wetlands or the construction of cellular towers)?

What are the steps in the review process?

There are 4 major steps to the process—Initiate review, gather information, assess effects, and explore measures to resolve adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Throughout this four-step review process, the federal agency is responsible for conveying all information with “consulting parties” and the general public.

What is considered an “adverse effect” to a resource?

If a project would alter the significance and/or integrity of a historic resource to the point where it might no longer qualify for the National Register. Some of the impacts include destruction, inappropriate modifications, relocation, neglect, or the transfer/lease/sale of a historic property out of federal control without adequate preservation restrictions.

Will the discovery of an “adverse effect” completely shut down a project?

No, the federal agency is required to resolve all adverse effects in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), established consulting parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) if they choose to be involved. Section 106 Review does not guarantee the full protection of a historic property.

How does the public learn about Section 106 projects?

Agencies are required to notify the public, but how they publicize this information can vary. Notifications in newspapers, on television, and by radio are common methods of communication. The Federal Register posts notices about projects as well. Federal agencies will also contact local museums, historical societies, and Section 106 consultants.

How can private citizens become involved in the Section 106 Review process?

Private citizens or organizations can request to be consulting parties if the project involves historic properties in which they are directly affiliated or if they have a specialized interest. However, there is no guarantee that your request will be granted. You are also encouraged to share your views with your local SHPO or THPO.

What should you do if you find a potential archaeological site?

Notify the Nebraska State Archaeologist. See the end of this chapter for contact information.

What should you do if you find human remains?

Report the remains immediately to the county sheriff or county attorney.

HISTORIC TAX CREDITS

A number of programs exist to help fund the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The programs used and combination of funding sources depends largely on the project parameters and goals. Following is an explanation of the most common programs used to fund preservation activities, historic tax credits, along with case studies of two rehab projects in small Nebraska communities—the Palace Hotel and the Weber Brother Building.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program (FHTC)

Most commonly known as the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program this program, established in 1976, provides a 20% federal tax credit to property owners of income producing historic buildings that undertake a substantial rehabilitation project. To qualify, a building must be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be considered a contributing building within a historic district. The process includes three applications—evaluation of significance (Part 1), description of rehabilitation (Part 2), and request for certification of completed work (Part 3). All work must be completed according to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards, meaning significantly historic materials, features, finishes, and spaces must be maintained if possible.

Nebraska Historic Tax Credit (NHTC)

The Nebraska State Historic Tax Credit (NHTC) was initiated in 2015 under the Nebraska Job Creation and Main Street Redevelopment Act. The NHTC provides a state tax credit of up to 20% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. Annually, \$15 million is allocated by the Nebraska Legislature on the first day of the calendar year. Individual projects are capped at \$1 million. The availability of the NHTC has encouraged investment in historic resources in rural communities and urban cores throughout Nebraska. To use this program, a five part application is required, the first three of which are reviewed by the SHPO and the second two by the Nebraska Department of Revenue.

A 2015 report of the economic impacts of the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit in its first year showed a \$120.66 million impact on the Nebraska economy. Projects created 1,635 full time jobs and generated \$53.44 million in Nebraska wages. The gross state product went up by \$69.84 million as a result and state and local taxes by \$5.11 million.

DOWNTOWN BURWELL BUILDINGS



FAQ: HISTORIC TAX CREDIT

What are my first steps?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) to learn more about the eligibility of your project. Also, check out the instructions for the Federal Historic Tax Credit, the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit, and the Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) at history.nebraska.gov or www.nps.gov. While there, check out the how-to guide on "Planning Successful Rehabilitation Projects."

What is the difference between the federal and state tax credit programs?

The rehabilitation standards and required information are the same. Both applications should be filled out. Each program has its own paperwork, however, the NHTC application is entirely online while the Federal application and VIP application must be typed, printed, and then mailed. Please reference the online comparison chart for differences in eligibility and other financial details.

Does work done on my house qualify for tax credits?

Yes and No. The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) can be used on your personal home. However, single-family detached residences are not eligible for the Federal and State Historic Tax Credit.

What expenditures qualify for tax credits?

Most pre-approved work on the interior and exterior qualifies. Landscaping, furnishings, additions, and moveable equipment do not qualify. For more information on what qualifies, visit the IRS website.

Can I replace the windows?

It depends, the NeSHPO will assess whether or not the existing windows are either beyond repair or non-historical. If the NeSHPO determines that the windows can be replaced, the replacement windows must match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Historic windows are a valuable asset to any historic home. Most original windows are not beyond repair. The return on investment of repair is almost always more lucrative than the cost of new windows. Additionally, despite common rhetoric, historic windows can be just as energy efficient as new windows.

What happens if I make changes to my project during construction?

An amendment form must be submitted to the National Park Service and NeSHPO for review.

I am interested in participating in a tax credit project for a building that I do not yet own, can I still start the application process?

The process begins with submission of the evaluation of significance (Part 1) with the written consent of the current property owner.

Can I apply for a tax credit after completing a project?

No. An application must be submitted prior to starting work on your property.

Are the tax incentives transferable?

Yes and No. The Nebraska Historic Tax Credit can be sold to a third party of financial institution (this is potentially a great option for interested non-profits). The Federal Historic Tax Credit is not transferable. Please see the Nebraska Department of Revenue website for more details.

Will all work be reviewed on the project?

Yes, all work on the interior and exterior of the property will be reviewed using the Secretary of Interior Standards. Even work that does not count an eligible expenditure, will be reviewed.

CASE STUDY: PALACE HOTEL

The Palace Hotel was constructed in 1892 and was individually listed in the National Register in 1990 as the First Thurston County Courthouse. The project included a full building rehabilitation for mixed use commercial and residential.

- Location: 400 Main St, Pender, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: \$1.5 Million
- State Historic Tax Credit: \$1 Million
- Valuation Incentive Program: No
- Started: 2015
- Completed: 2018



Before



After

CASE STUDY: WEBER BROTHER'S BUILDING

The Weber Brother's Building was constructed in 1888 and is a contributing building in the Chadron Commercial Historic District listed in the National Register in 2007. The project included rebuilding the sandstone units, the storefront, and pressed metal parapet and cresting along the roof line to rehab the building to its original state. No interior work has been completed to date.

- Location: 225 Main Street, Chadron, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: \$15,000
- State Historic Tax Credit: \$15,000
- Valuation Incentive Program: Yes
- Started: 2016
- Completed: 2018



Before



After

CRETE FACADE RESTORATION PROGRAM

To date, the City of Crete has assisted in the restoration of 29 front and side facades in Crete's downtown district. The process began in 2016 with a \$30,000 Downtown Revitalization (DTR) Phase I grant to complete a downtown visioning process. At this time, the City received approval to add a portion of the downtown to the National Register of Historic Places as the Crete Downtown Historic District.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Phase II funding totaling \$307,000 was awarded to implement a commercial rehabilitation program with \$102,333 in matching funds by the City's LB840 Economic Development program. The City began contacting property owners in 2017 to participate in the program which provides grant funds equaling a percentage of each individual project's total cost. Each property owner provided a 20% match.

The program goals included improving the downtown's appearance, creating a sense of place, and promoting and preserving the historic character of the downtown. Priority projects included removal of the metal awnings and non-historic materials, installation of new awnings and upper story window replacement, restoring the original transom windows, and brick repair. Projects began in spring 2018 and ended in summer 2019.

OTHER PRESERVATION INCENTIVES

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a long term savings plan to financially assist in rehabbing historic properties. VIP freezes your assessed property evaluation for eight years following the rehabilitation of a building. Following the eight year freeze, property taxes will increase by 25% each year for the next four years until it reaches the new assessed value. To qualify the project must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or have status as a local landmark through an approved local government ordinance prior to commencement of work. Similar to the federal tax credit, the VIP has a three part application process. Additionally the project must be a substantial rehabilitation which means the value of the work is at least 25% of the properties assessed value at the project's start.

Downtown Revitalization Program

The Nebraska Department of Economic Development provides assistance to counties or incorporated communities through the use of federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for community and economic development projects. Several programs fall within the CDBG funding categories, one of which is Downtown Revitalization. Projects in this category involve revitalization efforts within downtown business districts including streets, sewer, and water systems, historic restoration, removal of architectural barriers, and/or loans to business for facade improvements, signage, and/or to meeting community codes.

Cities like Crete, Nebraska have used DTR funding to complete large scale facade restoration and rehabilitation in their downtowns. For more information on the Crete program see the adjacent call-out box.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Historic preservation is more than a program to preserve the physical environment, but also aids in economic development through increased tourism, providing incubator space for local businesses, supporting job growth, and a host of other benefits. Preservation also supports sustainability goals.

A primary charge of the NeSHPO is to promote these benefits through public education and outreach. The NeSHPO accomplish this through a number of public meetings, workshops, and curating content through the website and social media channels. For this survey project, meetings were held at the beginning and conclusion of the work, culminating with the development of an educational brochure and online story map.

In addition to general outreach on preservation, the NeSHPO manages the Historical Markers program which recognizes important people, places, and events significant to Nebraska History. Markers interpret:

- Events: broad patterns of history
- People: significant contributions and where they were made
- Prehistory and Archeology: what sites reveal about past peoples
- Cultural Heritage: groups that make Nebraska distinctive
- State History: significant contribution to Nebraska's state story

ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

The NeSHPO is housed within History Nebraska led by Director and CEO Trever Jones. Current staff contacts for the Historic Preservation programs can be found at <https://history.nebraska.gov/historic-preservation/contact-us> and is also listed below.

General Inquiries:

History Nebraska and State Historic Preservation Office

402-471-4787

hn.hp@nebraska.gov

Program Contacts:

Review and Compliance

402-471-4773

Certified Local Government

402-471-4766

National Register of Historic Places and Historic Markers

402-471-4775

County Survey and GIS for Buildings and Structures

402-471-4770

Tax Credits

402-471-4788

Education and Events

402-471-3248

Archeology Review and Compliance and Archeology Survey

402-471-2609

APPENDIX A

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-003	House	844 J ST	Burwell
GF01-004	House	417 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-005	House	407 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-006	House	410 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-007	House	410 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-008	Burwell Public School	177 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-009	Catholic Church	747 I ST	Burwell
GF01-011	House	774 I ST	Burwell
GF01-012	House	317 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-013	House	864 I ST	Burwell
GF01-014	Grain Elevators	1215 H St	Burwell
GF01-015	House	207 S 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-016	House	874 H ST	Burwell
GF01-017	Power Plant	834 H ST	Burwell
GF01-018	House no	744 H ST	Burwell
GF01-019	House	704 H ST	Burwell
GF01-020	First Congregational Church	657 H ST	Burwell
GF01-021	House	107 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-022	House	517 G ST	Burwell
GF01-023	House	534 G ST	Burwell
GF01-025	House	960 G ST	Burwell
GF01-026	House	1007 G ST	Burwell
GF01-027	Shed	1248 G ST	Burwell
GF01-028	House	1157 G ST	Burwell
GF01-028	Carnegie Library	110 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-030	House	647 F ST	Burwell
GF01-032	House	747 E ST	Burwell
GF01-033	House	320 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-033	House	320 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-034	House	757 D ST	Burwell
GF01-035	House	749 D ST	Burwell
GF01-036	House	737 D ST	Burwell
GF01-037	House	780 D ST	Burwell
GF01-038	Hub Building	180 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-039	Commercial Building	420 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-040	Burwell Oil	218 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-041	House	727 H ST	Burwell
GF01-042	House	657 E ST	Burwell
GF01-044	House	160 S 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-045	House	177 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-045	House	150 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-046	House	310 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-047	House	654 H ST	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-048	House	340 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-054	Post Office	160 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-056	House	807 F ST	Burwell
GF01-057	House	827 F ST	Burwell
GF01-058	House	837 F ST	Burwell
GF01-059	House	847 F ST	Burwell
GF01-060	House	857 F ST	Burwell
GF01-061	House	927 F ST	Burwell
GF01-062	House	187 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-063	House	157 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-064	House	160 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-065	House	170 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-066	House	180 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-067	House	240 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-068	House	250 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-069	House	260 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-070	House	280 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-071	House	290 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-072	House	300 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-073	House	290 N 9th Ave	Burwell
GF01-074	House	281 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-075	House	257 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-076	House	237 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-077	House	907 F ST	Burwell
GF01-078	House	907 F ST	Burwell
GF01-079	House	844 1/2 F ST	Burwell
GF01-080	House	834 F ST	Burwell
GF01-081	Commercial Building	137 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-082	Storage Building	147 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-083	House	220 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-084	House	250 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-085	Team Physical Therapy	280 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-087	St Johns Lutheran Church	350 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-088	Park View Plaza	400 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-089	House	417 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-090	House	415 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-091	House	307 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-092	County Memorial Health Center	317 N 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-093	House	747 I ST	Burwell
GF01-094	Masonic Temple	270 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-095	House	430 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-096	House	440 S 8TH AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-097	House	450 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-098	House	460 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-099	House	470 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-100	House	480 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-101	Industrial Building	517 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-102	House	490 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-103	House	477 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-104	House	467 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-105	House	457 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-106	House	447 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-107	House	427 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-108	House	874 J ST	Burwell
GF01-109	House	867 J ST	Burwell
GF01-110	House	837 J ST	Burwell
GF01-111	First Christian Church	817 J ST	Burwell
GF01-112	House	824 I ST	Burwell
GF01-113	House	854 I ST	Burwell
GF01-114	House	884 I ST	Burwell
GF01-115	House	877 I ST	Burwell
GF01-116	House	867 I ST	Burwell
GF01-117	House	847 I ST	Burwell
GF01-118	House	817 F ST	Burwell
GF01-119	House	270 N 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-120	House	837 I ST	Burwell
GF01-121	House	243 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-122	House	227 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-123	House	217 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-124	Garfield County Courthouse	250 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-125	House	734 H ST	Burwell
GF01-126	House	724 H ST	Burwell
GF01-127	House	634 H ST	Burwell
GF01-128	House	624 H ST	Burwell
GF01-129	House	624 H ST	Burwell
GF01-130	House	604 H ST	Burwell
GF01-131	House	210 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-132	House	534 H	Burwell
GF01-133	House	524 H ST	Burwell
GF01-134	House	514 H ST	Burwell
GF01-135	House	190 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-136	House	507 H ST	Burwell
GF01-137	House	190 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-138	Church Office	657 H ST	Burwell
GF01-139	House	187 S 7TH AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-140	Garfield County Historical Society	737 H ST	Burwell
GF01-141	House	747 H ST	Burwell
GF01-142	Burwell Tribune	757 H ST	Burwell
GF01-143	Verdas Cafe	179 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-144	Roberts Chiropractor	177 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-145	Rodeo	171 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-146	House	839 G St	Burwell
GF01-147	Lumber Yard	827 1/2 H ST	Burwell
GF01-148	House	854 H ST	Burwell
GF01-149	House	864 H ST	Burwell
GF01-150	House	884 H ST	Burwell
GF01-151	NE Central Telephone	887 H ST	Burwell
GF01-152	House	887 J ST	Burwell
GF01-153	House	894 J	Burwell
GF01-154	House	898 J ST	Burwell
GF01-155	House	907 J ST	Burwell
GF01-156	House	307 S 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-157	House	157 S 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-158	House	147 S 9TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-159	Shed	127 S 9th ST	Burwell
GF01-160	House	130 S 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-161	House	150 S 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-162	Burwell United Methodists	917 I ST	Burwell
GF01-163	House	947 I ST	Burwell
GF01-164	House	1017 I ST	Burwell
GF01-165	House	1007 I ST	Burwell
GF01-166	House	177 S 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-167	House	147 S 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-168	House	137 S 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-169	House	127 10th Ave	Burwell
GF01-170	House	110 S 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-171	House	140 S 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-172	House	1039 H ST	Burwell
GF01-173	Evangelical Wesleyan	1019 H ST	Burwell
GF01-174	House	907 H ST	Burwell
GF01-175	House	934 H ST	Burwell
GF01-176	House	207 S 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-177	House	1014 H ST	Burwell
GF01-178	House	1034 H ST	Burwell
GF01-179	House	157 S 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-180	House	127 S 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-181	House	107 S 11TH AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-182	House	1144 G ST	Burwell
GF01-183	House	1154 G ST	Burwell
GF01-184	House	130 S 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-185	House	140 S 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-186	House	170 S 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-187	House	149 S 12th Ave	Burwell
GF01-188	House	107 S 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-189	House	107 S 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-190	House	1250 G ST	Burwell
GF01-191	House	1298 G ST	Burwell
GF01-192	Abandoned House	107 N 13TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-193	House	1281 G ST	Burwell
GF01-194	House	1257 G ST	Burwell
GF01-195	House	1247 G ST	Burwell
GF01-196	House	1237 G ST	Burwell
GF01-197	House	1217 G ST	Burwell
GF01-198	House	1207 G	Burwell
GF01-199	House	147 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-200	House	157 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-201	House	240 SNYDER ST	Burwell
GF01-202	House	180 SNYDER ST	Burwell
GF01-203	House	150 SNYDER AVE	Burwell
GF01-204	House	167 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-205	House	197 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-206	House	207 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-207	House	217 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-208	House	230 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-209	House	220 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-210	House	180 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-211	House	170 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-212	House	150 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-213	House	140 N 12TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-214	House	1137 G ST	Burwell
GF01-215	House	1107 G ST	Burwell
GF01-216	House	127 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-217	House	137 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-218	House	147 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-219	House	157 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-220	House	167 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-221	House	177 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-222	House	197 N 11TH	Burwell
GF01-223	House	207 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-224	House	217 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-225	House	240 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-226	House	210 N 11TH AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-227	House	200 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-228	House	180 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-229	House	170 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-230	House	160 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-231	House	140 N 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-232	House	1057 G ST	Burwell
GF01-233	House	1047 G ST	Burwell
GF01-234	House	1037 G ST	Burwell
GF01-235	House	1017 G ST	Burwell
GF01-236	House	957 G ST	Burwell
GF01-237	House	947 G ST	Burwell
GF01-238	House	937 G ST	Burwell
GF01-239	Subconn	837 G ST	Burwell
GF01-240	Dry Creek	827 G ST	Burwell
GF01-241	Turn Table	1216 H ST	Burwell
GF01-242	City Hall	404 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-243	Sandhills Suites	412 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-244	Sandstone	416 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-245	Burwell Dental	424 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-246	Birch Law	428 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-247	83 Grand Event Center	440 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-248	Auction	171 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-249	Town and Country Insur	147 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-250	Commercial Building	411 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-251	Great Western	163 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-252	USDA	415 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-253	Do It Best	423 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-254	Armstrong Carpet	425 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-255	Spelts Lumber	435 Grand Ave	Burwell
GF01-256	Spelts Garden Center	433 Grand Ave	Burwell
GF01-257	Ruthies Varity	451 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-258	Crandall Law	455 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-259	Low ded Bar	459 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-260	Burwell Floral and Bridal	151 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-261	Cabin Realty	147 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-262	Burwell Pharmacy	137 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-263	Northside Bar	223 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-264	Commercial Building	219 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-265	Waves Salon	215 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-266	Old West Motor	203 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-267	Pet Palace	132 GRAND AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-268	Pizza Place	204 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-269	Hitchcock Funeral	212 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-270	Garage	747 G ST	Burwell
GF01-271	Burwell Oil Co	747 G ST	Burwell
GF01-272	Diner	717 G ST	Burwell
GF01-273	Crossfire Sign	704 G ST	Burwell
GF01-274	Commercial Building	754 G ST	Burwell
GF01-275	Auto Shop	420 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-276	A Glimpse of home	172 GRAND AVE	Burwell
GF01-277	Commercial Building	947 I ST	Burwell
GF01-278	Sandhills Cattle Sales	401 S 11TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-279	House	1106 L ST	Burwell
GF01-280	House	1136 L ST	Burwell
GF01-281	House	1220 L ST	Burwell
GF01-282	House	1217 L ST	Burwell
GF01-283	House	1237 L ST	Burwell
GF01-284	House	1260 L ST	Burwell
GF01-285	House	1257 L ST	Burwell
GF01-286	House	1297 L ST	Burwell
GF01-287	House	106 N 13th Ave	Burwell
GF01-288	House	210 S 13TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-289	House	197 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-290	House	160 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-291	House	150 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-292	House	140 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-293	House	130 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-294	House	157 I ST	Burwell
GF01-295	House	187 I ST	Burwell
GF01-296	House	337 G ST	Burwell
GF01-297	House	301 G ST	Burwell
GF01-298	Garfield County Library	217 G ST	Burwell
GF01-299	House	147 G ST	Burwell
GF01-300	House	110 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-301	House	130 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-302	House	140 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-303	House	150 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-304	House	160 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-305	House	170 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-306	House	177 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-307	House	108 H ST	Burwell
GF01-308	House	107 H ST	Burwell
GF01-309	PL Meat Co	190 N HWY 11	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-310	Husker Marine	150 N HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-311	Calamus Wash and Dry	130 N HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-312	Great Western Gas Co	110 S HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-313	Rodeo Inn Motel	210 S HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-314	House	210 S HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-315	Longhorn lanes	310 S HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-316	Commercial Building	330 S HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-317	Building	400 S HWY 11	Burwell
GF01-318	House	337 L ST	Burwell
GF01-319	House	347 L ST	Burwell
GF01-320	House	367 L ST	Burwell
GF01-321	House	377 L ST	Burwell
GF01-322	House	387 L ST	Burwell
GF01-323	House	437 L ST	Burwell
GF01-324	House	457 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-325	House	530 K ST	Burwell
GF01-326	House	530 K ST	Burwell
GF01-327	House	540 K ST	Burwell
GF01-328	House	490 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-329	House	627 K ST	Burwell
GF01-330	Weldon Trucking	630 L ST	Burwell
GF01-331	House	497 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-332	House	467 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-333	House	457 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-334	House	447 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-335	House	764 J ST	Burwell
GF01-336	House	360 S 8TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-337	House	767 J ST	Burwell
GF01-338	House	757 J ST	Burwell
GF01-339	House	747 J ST	Burwell
GF01-340	House	737 J ST	Burwell
GF01-341	House	727 J ST	Burwell
GF01-342	House	717 J ST	Burwell
GF01-343	House	347 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-344	House	657 J ST	Burwell
GF01-345	House	637 J ST	Burwell
GF01-346	House	627 J ST	Burwell
GF01-347	House	347 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-348	House	46709 L ST	Burwell
GF01-349	Burwell Vet Clinic	517 S 1ST AVE	Burwell
GF01-350	House	257 L ST	Burwell
GF01-351	House	657 K ST	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-352	House	537 J ST	Burwell
GF01-353	House	527 J ST	Burwell
GF01-354	House	430 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-355	House	450 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-356	House	353 1/2 L ST	Burwell
GF01-357	House	404 K ST	Burwell
GF01-358	House	447 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-359	House	450 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-360	House	427 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-361	House	440 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-362	House	420 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-363	House	410 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-364	House	360 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-365	House	350 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-366	House	340 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-367	House	354 I ST	Burwell
GF01-368	House	227 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-369	House	217 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-370	House	187 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-371	House	157 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-372	House	387 G ST	Burwell
GF01-373	House	407 G ST	Burwell
GF01-374	House	417 G ST	Burwell
GF01-375	House	457 G ST	Burwell
GF01-376	House	507 G ST	Burwell
GF01-377	House	110 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-378	House	120 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-379	House	130 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-380	House	150 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-381	House	160 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-382	House	170 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-383	House	180 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-384	House	177 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-385	House	210 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-386	House	230 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-387	House	240 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-388	House	250 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-389	House	260 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-390	House	330 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-391	House	320 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-392	House	507 I ST	Burwell
GF01-393	House	527 I ST	Burwell
GF01-394	House	537 I ST	Burwell
GF01-395	Duplex	290 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-396	House	607 I ST	Burwell
GF01-397	House	617 I ST	Burwell
GF01-398	House	627 I ST	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-399	House	647 I ST	Burwell
GF01-400	House	240 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-401	House	220 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-402	House	704 I ST	Burwell
GF01-403	House	714 I ST	Burwell
GF01-404	House	734 I ST	Burwell
GF01-405	House	784 I ST	Burwell
GF01-406	House	230 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-407	House	617 F ST	Burwell
GF01-408	House	187 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-409	House	198 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-410	House	190 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-411	House	180 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-412	House	170 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-413	House	140 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-414	House	557 G ST	Burwell
GF01-415	House	607 G ST	Burwell
GF01-416	House	634 G ST	Burwell
GF01-417	House	557 G ST	Burwell
GF01-418	House	130 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-419	House	140 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-420	House	150 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-421	House	160 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-422	House	170 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-423	House	140 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-424	House	130 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-425	House	137 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-426	House	140 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-427	House	150 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-428	House	170 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-429	House	237 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-430	House	207 N 7TH	Burwell
GF01-431	House	727 F ST	Burwell
GF01-432	House	737 F ST	Burwell
GF01-433	House	747 F ST	Burwell
GF01-434	House	737 E ST	Burwell
GF01-435	House	267 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-436	House	260 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-437	House	624 E ST	Burwell
GF01-438	House	267 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-439	House	250 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-440	House	240 6th	Burwell
GF01-441	House	460 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-442	House	451 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-443	House	437 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-444	House	431 BURWELL AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-445	House	347 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-446	House	357 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-447	House	367 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-448	House	377 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-449	House	400 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-450	House	407 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-451	House	420 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-452	House	440 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-453	House	427 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-454	House	437 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-455	House	441 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-456	House	430 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-457	House	617 D ST	Burwell
GF01-458	House	627 D ST	Burwell
GF01-459	House	350 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-460	House	340 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-461	House	357 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-462	House	367 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-463	House	707 D ST	Burwell
GF01-464	House	717 D ST	Burwell
GF01-465	House	727 D ST	Burwell
GF01-466	House	1207 L ST	Burwell
GF01-467	House	1277 L ST	Burwell
GF01-468	House	217 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-469	House	177 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-470	House	157 N 10TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-471	House	107 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-472	House	117 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-473	House	127 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-474	House	147 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-475	House	157 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-476	House	182 S 2ND AVE	Burwell
GF01-477	House	144 H ST	Burwell
GF01-478	House	207 S 1ST AVE	Burwell
GF01-479	House	357 L ST	Burwell
GF01-480	House	507 K ST	Burwell
GF01-481	House	527 K ST	Burwell
GF01-482	House	537 K ST	Burwell
GF01-483	House	607 K ST	Burwell
GF01-484	House	490 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-485	House	654 K ST	Burwell
GF01-486	House	754 J ST	Burwell
GF01-487	House	734 J ST	Burwell
GF01-488	House	724 J ST	Burwell
GF01-489	House	704 J ST	Burwell
GF01-490	House	644 J ST	Burwell
GF01-491	House	624 J ST	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-492	House	507 J ST	Burwell
GF01-493	House	417 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-494	House	354 K ST	Burwell
GF01-495	House	407 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-496	House	347 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-497	House	337 4th	Burwell
GF01-498	House	327 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-499	House	307 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-500	House	257 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-501	House	207 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-502	House	237 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-503	House	167 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-504	House	147 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-505	House	107 S 4TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-506	House	127 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-507	House	137 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-508	House	147 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-509	House	157 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-510	House	504 H ST	Burwell
GF01-511	House	237 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-512	House	307 S 5TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-513	House	514 I ST	Burwell
GF01-514	House	524 I ST	Burwell
GF01-515	House	534 I ST	Burwell
GF01-516	House	544 I ST	Burwell
GF01-517	House	554 I ST	Burwell
GF01-518	House	614 I ST	Burwell
GF01-519	House	624 I ST	Burwell
GF01-520	House	634 I ST	Burwell
GF01-521	House	654 I ST	Burwell
GF01-522	House	724 I ST	Burwell
GF01-523	House	744 I ST	Burwell
GF01-524	House	607 F ST	Burwell
GF01-525	House	167 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-526	House	157 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-527	House	147 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-528	House	137 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-529	House	624 G ST	Burwell
GF01-530	House	603 G St	Burwell
GF01-531	House	137 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-532	House	147 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-533	House	157 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-534	House	177 S 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-535	House	167 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-536	House	157 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-537	House	147 S 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-538	House	157 N 7TH AVE	Burwell

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	
GF01-539	House	167 N 7TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-540	House	734 F ST	Burwell
GF01-541	House	744 F ST	Burwell
GF01-542	Vacant comm	754 F ST	Burwell
GF01-543	House	707 E ST	Burwell
GF01-544	House	647 E ST	Burwell
GF01-545	House	627 E ST	Burwell
GF01-546	House	260 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-547	House	461 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-548	House	421 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-549	House	411 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-550	House	401 BURWELL AVE	Burwell
GF01-551	House	410 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-552	House	430 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-553	House	450 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-554	House	460 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-555	House	470 VALLEY VISTA DR	Burwell
GF01-556	House	351 N 6TH AVE	Burwell
GF01-557	House	617 G ST	Burwell
GF01-558	House	937 F ST	Burwell
GF01-559	House	627 F ST	Burwell
GF01-559	House	627 F ST	

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GLOSSARY

a

Arcade. A passageway with a roof, supported by arched columns.



Architrave. (1) The lowest component of the three main parts of an entablature, immediately above the column capital. (2) A moulded frame around a door or window.



Asbestos Siding. A common cement siding product with added asbestos fibers to stabilize and fireproof the cement siding.

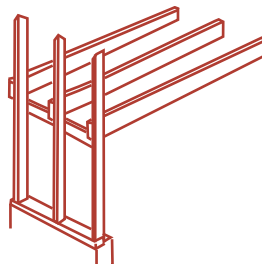


Asphalt Roll. An asphalt material roll used to cover the roofs of buildings. More common today is tab shingles which overlap instead of creating a smooth, uninterrupted roll like asphalt roll shingles.



B

Balloon Frame. A type of construction using vertical studs extending the full height of the wall. Floor joists were then fastened to the studs with nails.



Bay Window. A windowed bay that protrudes from the ground for one or more stories. (Note difference between oriel window.)



Bargeboard. A board, usually carved, that is attached to the end of a gable.



Brackets. A projection that provides visual or structural support for cornices, balconies or other decorative feature.



Building. A structure erected to house activities performed by people, unlike a structure which is not intended to shelter human activities.



c

Circa, Ca, C. Used in exchange of the word "approximately" when estimating a building's construction date.

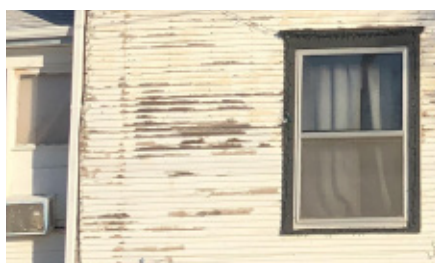
Capital. The upper portion of a column or pilaster that is distinctively treated.



Cladding. External covering over a structure.



Clapboard. Thin, narrow boards used for exterior cladding.



Column. A circular or square vertical support. See Capital.

Coping. A finishing or protective course or cap to an exterior masonry wall or other wall.



Cornice. A horizontally projecting feature that surmounts a wall that is prominent, continuous and horizontal. The uppermost portion of an entablature.



Contemporary. A style common between 1950 and 1980 most commonly characterized by Ranch and Split-level homes. This style also includes large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs.



Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing in the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may “contribute” to a proposed National Register district.

Course. A continuous layer of masonry, tile, shingles or other building material.



Cupola. A dome atop a roof or turret. This differs from a lantern which is a circular or polygonal turret with windows all around, crowing a roof or dome.



Cusping. Projecting points formed at the convergence of foils in Gothic tracery.



D

Dentils. Small rectangular block used in series to form a molding.



Dormer. A window that projects out from a sloping roof.



E

Eaves. The portion of a roof that protrudes from the wall.



Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure. Also known as facade.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. The process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria.

Extant. A building, structure, site, and/or object that is still standing or existing.

F

Façade. The exterior face of a building. Also known as an elevation.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and doors on a building.



Foursquare. A style common between 1900 and 1930 characterized by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and full length front porch.



G

Gable. The portion under the pitched end of a roof.

Gable, Clipped. The upper triangle portion of a roof that has been clipped.



Gable, Cross. A roofline whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.



Gable Ell. Common between 1860 and 1910, this vernacular form of architecture is created when two gabled wings are placed perpendicular to one another to create a L shaped plan.



Gable, Front. Most common in homes, this building form is created when the triangular end of the roof faces the street.



Parapeted (false-front). Most common in commercial buildings, this form is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the gable. These types of storefronts were most often used in the first commercial buildings constructed in a growing town.



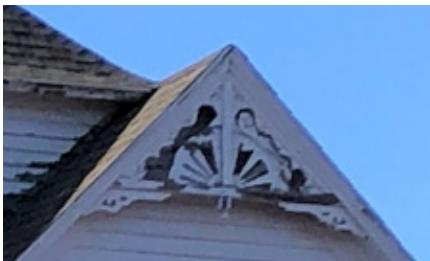
Gable, side. Created when the triangular end of the roof faces the side property lines.



Gambrel Roof. A roof in which two slopes create a ridge, the lower slope having a steeper pitch.



Gingerbread. Heavy, superfluous ornamentation.



H

Hard Board. Known also as pressboard or synthetic wood siding, hardboard is siding comprised of wood fibers, flakes, or chips held together by glues and resins.



Hipped Roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.



Hipped/Truncated. A roof type similar to a hipped roof, however the top has been cut off forming a flat horizontal surface.



Historic Context. A unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Historic Property. A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level.

I

Integrity. The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Intensive Survey. A systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory. A list of historic properties determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

K

Knee brace. Diagonal support connecting two members that are joined at right angles.



L

Lintel. A horizontal member supporting the weight above an opening such as a door or window.

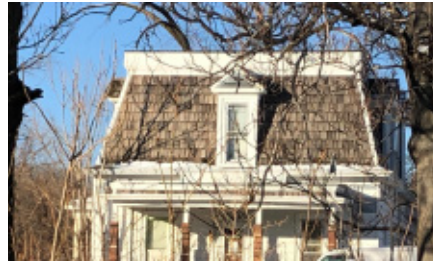


Lite (or Light). In a window, the openings between muntins and mullions; commonly called panes.



M

Mansard Roof. A two-sloped roof in which the lower slope is nearly vertical.



Materials. Integrity related to materials assesses whether physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

Moulding. A contoured strip located just below the juncture of a wall and ceiling. Can also refer to trim in both horizontal and vertical applications.



N

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register Criteria. The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI). A program managed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office which includes reconnaissance and intensive level surveys and development of historic context reports in the state of Nebraska.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition).

A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

O

Oriel Window. A projecting window that juts out from the wall but does not reach the ground. (Note difference between bay window.)



Parapet. A low wall around a roof or platform.



Pediment. A low gable, often triangular with a horizontal cornice and raking cornices above a colonnade, an end wall, or major division of a façade.



Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Pilaster. A shallow feature that projects from the wall featuring a capital and base; usually imitating the form of a column.



Portico. A roofed entrance supported by columns on at least one side.



Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object within a delineated boundary.

Property Type. A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Q

Quatrefoil. Pattern with four-lobed circles or arches formed by cusping.



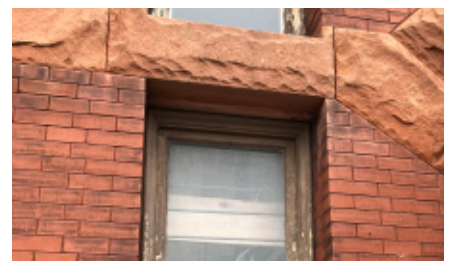
R

Reconnaissance Survey. An examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

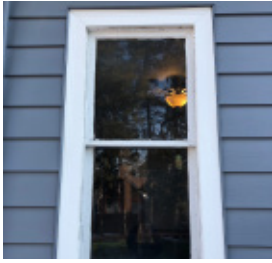
Research Design. A statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Rusticated. Masonry featuring large blocks, deep joints and roughened surfaces.



S

Sash. A fixed or operable frame in which pieces of glass are set.



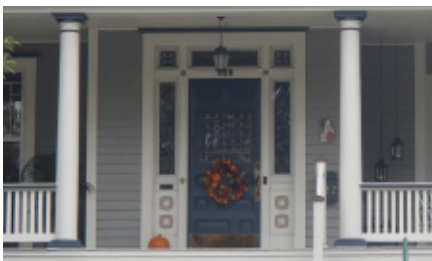
Segmental Arch. An arch that is less than half of a circle.



Shed Roof. A roof type created by an inclined plane, often found on later additions to residential buildings in combination with a primary gable roof.



Side Light. A fixed sash adjacent to a door or window opening.



Significance. Criteria for a historic property's significance focuses on historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering and cultural values, rather than on treatments.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event or building.

Structure. A construction not used to shelter human activities. Not to be confused with a building which is intended to shelter human activities.



Stucco. A siding material made of Portland cement, sand, and lime applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering.



T

Terra Cotta. A hard, fired clay used for architectural ornamentation.



Tracery. Ornamental work consisting of branch-like ribs, bars as in Gothic windows, screens or panels.



Transom Light (or Transom Window). A window above a door or window; sometimes operable. Transom lights can be rectangular or arched.

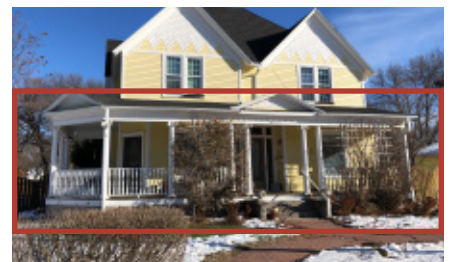


Turret. A small tower engaged into the building. Typically rounded and corbeled off of a corner.



V

Veranda. A large, open porch that is typically roofed and partially enclosed.



Vernacular. A simple, function building or structure lacking in detail.



w

Water table. A projecting string course, molding or ledge which is used to shed rainwater from the building.



